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Execution of Saboteurs Believed Near in Capital; Russia Backs Czech Aims

The World's Day—August 8, 1942

Saboteurs: Execution Believed Near

Evidence that all or a number of the eight Nazi prisoners would be executed for their crimes against the United States was seen in the arrival at the heavily guarded jail of the District of Columbia Coroner. Only a few minutes earlier all the lights were extinguished in the brick building. A guard told reporters that six Army chaplains and three doctors had entered the jail as well as additional Army officers.

Washington: More Antitrust Suits Indicated

Thurman Arnold indicated in Federal Court at Philadelphia that the Government would file antitrust suits against the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and others in the communications field. [Financial Page.]

Farm products and processed foods under the Lend-Lease program from its start in April, 1941, up to July 1, totaled 5,769,000,000 pounds, costing approximately $806,000,000, the Department of Agriculture reported.

Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, declared that the Government could not depend on voluntary bond purchases for financing the war after 1942 as he asked the Senate Finance Committee to modify the capital gains tax to encourage private profits and thus increase Treasury receipts. [Financial Page.]

A campaign against allegedly false and misleading advertising by three cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturers was launched by the Federal Trade Commission. [Financial Page.]

Europe: Russia Accepts Old Czech Frontiers

Czechoslovakia's pre-Munich frontiers have been officially recognized by Russia, Eduard Beneš, President of the Provisional Czech Government in London, stated in a broadcast. He said, "The Soviet Government never at any time had anything to do with Munich, was against the policy which led to Munich and therefore does not recognize anything which took place there in relation to Czechoslovakia."

Polish Telegraph Agency in London reported that German authorities in Poland have decreed capital penalties for persons who destroy or damage crops or fail to deliver a required quota of grain.

British Clocks will be set back one hour at 12:30 a. m. Sunday, returning to single daylight saving time.

Vichy announced that the French Tricolor Legion, composed of French volunteers fighting at the side of the Germans against Russia, has been given the right to be decorated with the Legion of Honor and the Military Medal. They already receive higher pay than the Regular Army.

New England: War Service Plan for Schools

"War Service Plan" to conserve manpower in schools recommended by the State Supervisors of Occupational Guidance at Radcliffe College. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts Federation of Labor turned down resolution urging an immediate second front in Europe. [Page 2.]

National: Probe Asked on Dies Connections

An investigation of Representative Dies, (D) of Texas, was asked at New York by the National Federation for Constitutional Activities which charged in a letter to the Justice Department that Mr. Dies has used his office to protect persons now under indictment for conspiring to undermine the morale of the United States armed forces.

Five freighters of sufficiently small size to pass through lake canals have been requisitioned in the Great Lakes and will sail shortly for deep-sea service, shipping officials said at Toronto. Since the war began more than 50 lower-lake freighters have seen war service.

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and other union officials, asked the Federal Court at Chicago to dismiss the Government's antitrust suit against them, claiming there was nothing illegal in the union's ban on the making of records by members.

New Weapons: Lighter Rifles, Larger Bombers

The British Army is being equipped with a new rifle, lighter and more accurate than the former model.

Nazis published pictures of a new warplane, the Dornier 217 a dive-bomber "several times larger" than the Do-215. The new ship is powered with two 1,600 horsepower engines. It apparently is a fast attack-bomber much like the U. S. Douglas A-20.

Manpower: Fire-Watching by British Women

Britain introduced compulsory fire-watching by women 20 to 45 years old. Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said the measure was taken "on the assumption that the weight of Luftwaffe raids will increase" and "because of the seriousness of the manpower situation." Millions of women will be affected, he said.

Germans have called so many men for military service that the Nazis have found it necessary to fill at least 20 per cent of home front jobs with foreign labor and the total soon may be increased to 25 per cent, the Basel National Zeitung said in a dispatch from Berlin.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Probe of Midway Information Affects Three Large Papers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Publication by three Metropolitan newspapers of what Attorney General Francis Biddle termed "confidential information" concerning the Battle of Midway, became today a subject for Grand Jury investigation.

The investigation, recommended by the Navy Department and requested by Mr. Biddle after a preliminary inquiry, will concern possible violation of any criminal statutes, particularly the act of March 28, 1940, prohibiting unlawful communication of documents or information relating to national defense, the Attorney General announced last night.

The official announcement of the inquiry did not name the newspapers, but Robert W. Horton, head of the News Bureau of the Office of War Information, identified them as the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times-Herald.

The Tribune asserted in Chicago that war correspondent Stanley Johnston "made up an estimate of the size and strength of the Japanese armada the Navy defeated west of Midway Island."

Charge of Politics Made

"That Washington would attack the Tribune and other newspapers which have demanded an all-out war effort and the removal of high officials who have been fumbling

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Car Insurance To be Affected By 'Gas' Ration

Bay State rates expected to embody cuts for those who have 'A' allowance; salesmen protest.

A new plan of figuring automobile insurance rates is being studied by Massachusetts insurance authorities here. The plan would shift the present emphasis from accidents by zones to the types of ration cards held by individual motorists.

Up to now the main argument for keeping automobile insurance has been the protection it affords motorists against the financial irresponsibility of drivers involved in accidents. The new plan is being considered as the result of complaints from car owners that their mileage will be so limited by rationing that it would be unfair to charge them the same rates as in the past.

The new rates, when they are announced in the middle of September, are expected to contain some surprising decreases for "basic A" card holders, although insurance companies argue that the increasing hazards of dimouts, doubling up of transportation and the fact that there are many more military vehicles on the road offset the safety increase resulting from fewer passenger cars under the rationing program.

Tax Receipts Decrease

The drop in car mileage was indicated in a report by Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, showing that gasoline tax collections are falling off 30 to 40 per cent a month. Collections in July totaled about $1,100,000 he said against approximately $1,700,000 a year ag

From Portland, Maine, came complaints from 800 salesmen in conference there that the new rationing program revealed flagrant discrimination against their profession which "is most essential to a proper distribution of essential goods, materials and services." The ration regulations eliminate most salesmen from obtaining better than "B" cards.

Meanwhile from New York, where retail representatives of 11 eastern states gathered yesterday, came charges that a 50 per cent curtailment of gas deliveries was unnecessary, that 30 per cent was adequate to maintain the military economy. During the last two weeks, the gas distributors charged, the "OPA has tailored down the allotments of gasoline to a tremendously high degree, even exceeding 50 per cent, so the public is making a needless sacrifice."

Distribution Improved

Restrictions of the present unlimited gasoline sales in other sections of the country "while eastern drivers who need cars for their livelihood go without" was vigorously urged by the retail dealers.

Meanwhile, New England distributors reported a much improved situation in gas distribution since the new rationing program went into effect, that is, to the point where motorists can now get gasoline whenever they call for it. The leveling off of the buying peaks, particularly on week ends, has brought about the improved conditions.

Soviet Fails to Slow German Drive; OWI Warns U.S. Still Can Lose War; India Congress Backs Gandhi 'Revolt'

British public plans for postwar world amidst present all-out effort to win victory.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Postwar planning holds such an important place in British public thought that there is not likely to be any lapse of discussion as a result of recent official indication that right now Britain is more concerned with winning the war.

The indication was made in the House of Lords when Lord Simon informed members Aug. 5 that the Government considers it "altogether premature" to establish now a United Nations commission to submit precise proposals for peacetime.

In fact the British Government's purpose in this pronouncement is not so much to discourage consideration of postwar reconstruction as to stress the official claim that it would be virtually impossible to get United Nations leaders together in the present war situation to devote the requisite attention to postwar questions—no matter how important are such questions.

"Horrible Skepticism"

Lord Davies, who in the Lords session moved the motion in favor of early establishment of an inter-Allied commission, alleged that "horrible skepticism has entered into people's minds" whether promises of politicians and statesmen about the future are to be implemented.

News, editorial, and correspondence columns of the British press these days certainly confirm the ardent desire of the people for assurances about the future and the desire of the public to thrash out themselves innumerable knotty problems to be faced after the war. Army educational authorities, by anxiety they show in trying to find convincing lecturers on reconstruction, disclose their recognition that the soldiers' morale is considerably affected by hopes and fears on the future.

The British Government, although opposing specifically an inter-Allied commission at the moment, nevertheless is itself the sponsor of comprehensive investigations into reconstruction through its departments for that purpose and through numerous official and semiofficial bodies.

Other Governments Help

Private organizations such as Federal Union, the League of Nations Union, and many more, are given full freedom to carry out their studies and propagate their findings and ideas. And this, under wartime conditions of acute paper shortage, travel difficulties and demands for all available manpower, is itself no small contribution to public enlightenment on issues of postwar reconstruction.

European governments exiled in Britain are taking an appropriately prominent part in post-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

New plea by Gandhi to America to act while there is yet time to halt disobedience.

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 8 (AP)—The All-India Congress Committee in convention here today endorsed Mohandas K. Gandhi's "Britain must quit India" resolution by a large majority.

BOMBAY, Aug. 8 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi appealed to America today to act "while there is yet time" to bring about recognition of Indian independence and permit Indians "to use their liberty in favor of the Allied cause."

Mr. Gandhi made his appeal in a letter "to American friends" before the All-India Congress convened for a session which may give the Indian leader the "go ahead sign" to launch a campaign of civil disobedience designed to end British dominion over India.

The letter, which will be published in Mr. Gandhi's newspaper tomorrow, was delivered exclusively to American correspondents today. Although Mr. Gandhi had said earlier that he would give Britain time to make further proposals before launching the campaign, little hope of such intercession was held.

Mr. Gandhi appealed to Americans to accept as sincere his statement that the request for Britain to withdraw from power and grant freedom to India was done with the purpose of vitalizing Indian defense.

"I would not have asked my country to invite Great Britain to withdraw her rule over India," he said, ". . . had I not seen at once that for the sake of Great Britain and the Allied cause it was necessary for Britain boldly to perform the duty of freeing India.

"Without this essential act of tardy justice, Britain could not justify her position before world conscience, which is not vocal, but which is there nevertheless."

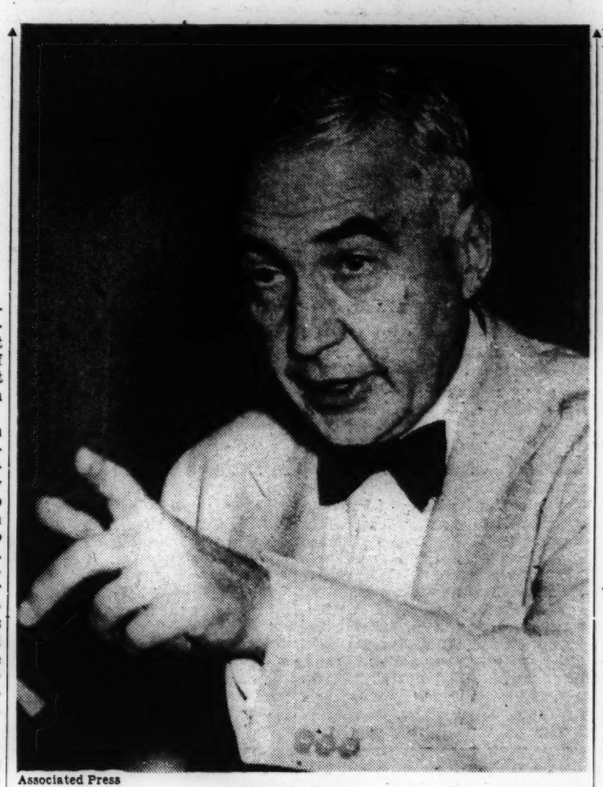
The Nationalist leader said that "Singapore, Malaya and Burma taught me that disaster must not be repeated in India."

"I want you to look upon the immediate recognition of India's independence as a war measure of first class magnitude," he concluded.

Mr. Gandhi's appeal came after the British Government already had taken steps to assure the flow of essential commodities to India's millions in the event of a general closing of stores by Mr. Gandhi's followers in a nonviolent revolt.

Mr. Gandhi said a repetition of the disasters of Malaya and Singapore could not be averted in India "unless Britain trusts the people of India to use their liberty in favor of the Allied cause."

"By that supreme act of justice," he said, "Britain would have taken away all cause for the seething discontent of India. . . . I submit that it is worth all the battleships and airships that your wonder-working engineers and financial resources can produce."



Associated Press

Elmer Davis
Director of the Office of War Information

U. S. Told War Facts: Must Do More to Win

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Where stands the war today?

The Government's first, frank, full answer to that question is: "We are not winning it yet."

That answer, which came today from the Office of War Information, gives the Nation a blunt, broad, and truth-telling appraisal of the whole course of the conflict and it paints a dark and dangerous picture.

Its very issuance is the first major achievement of Elmer Davis, over-all head of the Government's information services, and it is Mr. Davis' conviction that this presentation of the grim facts of the war will be a tonic to the country's determination to double its efforts and triple its sacrifices.

To those who have been asking for a candid, all-inclusive assessment of exactly how the war is going, this is it and the OWI communiqué deals almost exclusively with bad news—what it is and what it means.

America's Allies, the statement frankly declares, have thus far been carrying most of the load and the United States has not given them as much help as they had been led to expect.

With full access to complete and confidential military information, Mr. Davis cites the following factors on the debit side of war ledger as of today:

1. Production is not yet enough. It even fell off slightly in June in every vital category, in fighting planes, tanks, naval vessels, and most types of artillery.

2. At the moment the United States has more factories than it can use because of shortages of raw materials and because faulty control of inventories and of the flow of raw materials has caused some temporary shutdowns.

3. "We have not been producing war material to the maximum of available capacity and have not been getting that ma-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nazis are closing in on two sides of Maikop oil fields—Moscow admits peril.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians have failed to slow down the German drive into the Caucasus and Soviet dispatches refer to the situation as "very tense."

It is possible that the Russians have reconciled themselves to the loss of the Maikop oil fields and are attempting to evacuate the bulk of their forces in the North Caucasus by sea. German dispatches telling of heavy aerial attacks on transports on the Black Sea coast indicate that this may be the case, although it is possible that the Russians are seeking to bring new troops in, rather than take them out.

In any event, the Germans now say they have broken through Russian tank and trench positions, 20 miles to the north of Krasnodar and are within 60 miles of Maikop, focal point of the oil fields, in one sector and less than 30 miles in another. The Russians do not deny these claims. In the steadily developing fight for Stalingrad, some fresh German advances appear to have been made in the Kotelnikovski region. Elsewhere the Russians apparently are still holding and are counterattacking in some northern areas.

With the Russian situation growing rapidly more critical and dark clouds enshrouding other aspects of the global front, the present hour appears to be one in which it is vital for the United Nations to stand resolutely against the enervating assaults of discouragement and fear and to dip deeply into their limitless resources of courage, truth, and the ability to act swiftly and rightly.

The Moscow meeting of Allied strategists, meanwhile, has given no indication if or when a second front will be opened. The Tokyo Radio commented on the conference by hinting ominously—for the first time, incidentally—that a second front could be opened in Siberia as well as in Europe. In Washington, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee said the Japanese already were at war with Russia. Roundabout dispatches from Europe indicated the Nazis were speeding preparations to defend Norway against a possible invasion.

What bright spots there are in the war picture today come chiefly from the Far East where Allied warplanes struck their heaviest blow at Japanese-held Rabaul, New Britain, and battered other bases, and from Egypt, where American planes are said to have sunk a 10,000-ton Axis supply ship. The Egyptian news is offset somewhat, however, by the disclosure that Marshal Rommel is using speedboats to rush supplies to his forces at El Alamein.

The critique of the American war effort issued by the Office of War Information in Washington was accented by newly announced submarine sinkings and a German claim that 15 Allied merchantmen, an American destroyer and an escort vessel had been sunk in attacks on convoys in the Atlantic and off the coast of Africa

Soviets Fall Back:

Admit German Sweep Over Kuban

Moscow dispatches quoted the Russian Army newspaper Red Star as saying that Soviet defenders had made a heroic but unsuccessful attempt to stem the Nazi tide in the loop of the Kuban River above Maikop, in the Armavir area, and east of Krasnodar.

Krasnodar is 45 miles northwest of Maikop at a point where the Kuban curves northward and Armavir is 60 miles northeast, at the bottom of the river's loop.

This indicated the Nazis had swept across the Kuban on a wide front, although a midday Soviet communiqué said only that fighting during the night was above Armavir and south of Kushchevka, which lies farther north.

German advices, in claiming that Nazi troops had broken through Russian tank and trench positions 20 miles to the north of Krasnodar,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Prices and Your Purse: Fuel Variables

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 8

No one hopes East Coast fuel oil rationing can be voided this winter quite so much as the Office of Price Administration, which is trying to figure out a fair allotment system taking into consideration such household variables as house size, geographic location, number of occupants, and ages.

The OPA expects every family to get enough oil to keep the temperature at 65 degrees. If you close off rooms and burn wood or coal in your fireplace, you can have it even warmer.

Many men would rather be chilly than go back to shoveling ashes again.

Coupon Check

The East Coast gas rationing system isn't working perfectly yet. The OPA insists it has practically stopped bootlegging by arranging for a close check of rationing coupon records with those kept by gasoline tax collecting agencies.

Any gasoline sold without a coupon hereafter will show up in the revenue collector's report.

Know Your A's and B's?

At the same time, the American Automobile Association complains that complex rationing regulations are being interpreted in different fashion by boards in different states and cities.

For instance, the AAA reports: ration boards in one area are refusing to give salesmen anything but "A" books, whereas they are allowed "B" books by most boards.

Also, there is wide interpretation as to whether or not public transportation facilities are "reasonably adequate," a showing that must be made to obtain supplemental rations even when car-sharing plans have been worked out.

Food Outlook

Food will not be a real American problem this winter. A Department of Agriculture food survey shows "9 per cent more food produced in total this year than last—some supplies smaller, other supplies bigger—but in all enough to maintain high nutritional standards, take good care of the nation's men-at-arms, and meet lend-lease commitments."

If you think you are getting an oversupply of sugar on hand at present don't gloat. Put it away in a tin can for next winter when you may need it for heavier desserts and for sweetening the fruit you've canned this summer with just enough sugar to preserve it.

The nation is now on stamps No. 6 and 7 in its ration book. They are good until midnight Aug. 22. Stamp No. 7 is a bonus stamp.

Seven Counties

Gas rationing starts in seven Western New York Counties on Aug. 22. Registration procedure there is being reversed, with motorists applying for supplemental rations before they get their basic books.

Counties to be drawn in are: Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie and Niagara. Buffalo and Rochester are the big cities included.

Little Fellows

Model airplanes are the latest victim of OPA priorities. Balsa wood, now going into full-size war cargo planes in increasing amounts, is the bottleneck.

Balsa wood comes from Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. In normal times 40 per cent of it goes into model airplanes, the rest into life rafts, lifebuoys and life preservers.

Footing It

Country youngsters who go less than two miles to school will have to take to shank's mare when their present school bus wears out, the Office of Defense Transportation has decided.

Exceptions will be made for physically-handicapped children and those who would be required to leave home at an unduly early hour and return after dark. School buses won't run to ball games or music concerts any more.

Hard Fact

Innerspring mattresses, symbol of easy rest to the American public, are another war casualty. The WPB has ordered production involving iron or steel springs stopped immediately.

Americans Give Library to British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A mobile library, from the publishers and booksellers of America, was formally handed over to the Church Army here recently by the British War Relief Society of America. The library is for the use of troops stationed in England.

The ceremony was carried out in an appropriate setting—the ruins of Paternoster Row, centuries-old London home of the publishing trade of Great Britain, destroyed in air raids by Nazi bombs.

Nazis Gain in Caucasus

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Black arrows indicate main points of German offensive action in Russia, arrows near Krasnodar, Armavir, and Kotelnikovski showing deepest points of Nazi penetration. White arrow shows where Russians are attempting to counterattack.

Massachusetts State Labor Group Rejects Resolve for Second Front

Associated Press

Newly Elected State Labor Officers

Left to right, front—John J. Harvey, Lawrence, Vice-President; Kenneth I. Taylor, Boston, Secretary-Treasurer; Nicholas Morrissey, Boston, President; S. P. Jason, New Bedford, Vice-President; Thomas B. Wilkinson, Brockton, Vice-President. Left to right, back—Vice-Presidents Hubert C. Harvey, Lynn, George Cottell, Fall River, R. W. Harrigan, Springfield, Benjamin Hull, Westfield, Thomas W. Bowe, Boston, and Kenneth Kelley, Quincy.

Morrissey Heads Federation Fifth Time

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8—A resolution calling for the immediate establishment of a second front in Europe to help the hard-pressed Russians was rejected by the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor last night.

By taking this opposition, the state branch repudiated the recommendation of its own National President, William Green, who last week issued a call for a second front and asked the various branches of the Federation to support him. Backers of the second front were characterized by John J. Kearney of Boston as the same type of Americans "who prior to the Nazi attack upon Russia opposed American rearmament."

Grace Lonergan, of the Boston Teachers' Union, a co-sponsor of the resolution, replied by declaring that Gen. George C. Marshall, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed upon the urgency of a second front.

The delegates' rejection action came on a resolution committee recommendation for nonconcurrence.

A resolution urging the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to establish full co-operation with trade unions of Great Britain and Russia was referred to the Executive Board after sharp debate.

Mr. Kearney contended there were no labor unions in Russia and Harry A. Russell, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, told the delegates he believed it would be time to talk about labor unity when the Government of Russia extended to workers the same privileges as are extended in England and the United States.

Kenneth I. Taylor, of Boston, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation by a 229-to-83 vote over John F. Wade, of Lawrence. Nicholas P. Morrissey, of Boston, was unopposed for a fifth term as President.

The only upset in the district contests came when one of the first district incumbent Vice-Presidents, John J. Buckley, of Boston, was defeated.

The three elected in that district were Thomas W. Bowe, William J. Doyle, and Harry P. Grages, all of Boston.

Earlier, the convention adopted a resolution condemning the labor record of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall after Mr. Morrissey charged the Governor "has no sympathy with labor."

Eight New Division Heads In Hub Safety Group Changes

Eight new division heads have been appointed in a reorganization of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, John J. Walsh, Executive Director, announces.

The changes were made in large part because of prior wartime demands on personnel, Mr. Walsh declares. They were announced close on the heels of similar large-scale personnel changes made at headquarters of Region V (Metropolitan Boston) of the State Safety Committee.

Following a dispute arising out of the July 16 air-raid test in Boston, observers predicted that inner changes in the civilian defense organization would be made.

The Boston alterations are not yet complete, it is believed. A Chief Air-Raid Warden is among those not yet named.

John L. Geoghegan, a member of the City Transit Department, is now Chairman of the Boston Evacuation Division, replacing John C. Kiley, who resigned. Mr. Kiley is Chairman of the Back Bay Draft Board, and his duties there motivated his desire to step down, Mr. Walsh said.

To replace Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator and Director of the Office of Price Administration, Andrew J. Dazzi, Boston School Building Commissioner, is named Chairman of Services and Supplies Division. Under Mr. Dazzi, a food division is in charge of Charles E. Thornton, City Purchasing Agent, and a fuel division is in the hands of Joseph F. White, President of White Fuel Corporation.

These appointments have been made necessary by Mr. Parkman's preoccupation with prices and rationing, Mr. Walsh said. Mr. Parkman has held his two Federal posts since May 5.

Bernard B. Whelan, of the Boston Fire Department, replaces Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, named to serve with the Army Specialist Corps, as City Blackout Officer.

Thomas C. Cochran, of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, is communications officer in place of Joseph E. Harrell, Vice-President of the telephone company, who has been "called to Washington," Mr. Walsh said.

The new Transport Officer is William H. Day, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who replaces James L. Truden, retired Superintendent of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Robert H. Hopkins, named Boston Corporation Counsel by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin July 28, is now legal advisor for the Safety Committee, to succeed Col. Robert Cutler. Colonel Cutler was Corporation Counsel until taken into the Army Specialist Corps.

BIBLES

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HOMEMAKERS' SHOPS THIRD FLOOR

Boston Has Its 'Garden' Of Persian Art

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seven years ago a dazzling collection of Persian art, former treasure of royalty and nobility, reached Boston after having been sidetracked on its way to the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. Plans were made later for showing it at the New York World's Fair, but it did not get there, either, and it still glows with Oriental splendor, in a state of crowded luxury, on the third floor of an apartment house in Boston.

One of the large downtown stores displayed some pieces of it on its arrival, and the Persian diplomatic staff came from Washington to bestow its stamp of official approval and authenticity. Then the collection disappeared from public view.

Calling on the owner, Mirza Abdullah Khan Rahimi, this time without interpreter, for he has mastered the English language in the interim, the writer found him in a sort of garden of decorative art. Every inch of floor space was thick with woven flowers, of those wistful mauves and rose and magenta shades that only the Persian rugmakers seem able to produce.

"How do you keep the rugs so clean, the colors fresh?" the housekeeping instinct prompted. "Well,' said Khan (Count) Rahimi, "you see these were the property of royalty, and in the King's house people remove their walking shoes and go about in silk stockings or slippers."

His collection, started 30 years ago by his father, in his native city of Teheran, was considerably augmented when the soldier-king Riza Khan Pahlevi was put on the throne in 1925. Eager to rid himself of everything connected with the Quajar Dynasty, just brought to a close, Riza Khan arranged a big auction sale of court treasures, and naturally connoisseurs in Persia saw their opportunity.

The embroidered cover of tufted silk, on a table from which the Count serves refreshments, is, it was explained, one of those masterpieces of needlework done in secret over a period of from 15 to 20 years. It was wrought for a princess as part of her dowry. When a girl baby is born in the Shah's palace, it appears, the court artisans begin to work on some individual gift which they hide from everyone else and complete in time for the young lady's marriage.

When the collection arrived in Boston, it was roughly estimated at a value of $200,000, but now the Count feels he could not replace it for $2,000,000.

Starting with Cufic pages of the Koran, parchment leaves of the ninth century, his examples of calligraphy include books by Mir Ali made in the Court of Akbar, sixteenth-century Emperor of Hindustan and other nastaliq writings, having intricate painting and floral decoration between the characters. Gold leaf, ground lapis lazuli and turquoise, with a deft touch of vermilion pigment, make the pages works of rare beauty without in any way detracting from the force of the rhythmic, black script.

The paper, made in India, shows the fine quality available in Persia during the Middle Ages. As the calligraphy advances into the sixteenth century, the decorative borders show the influence of Italian painting and Christian symbolism.

Among the score of copies of the Koran in the collection is one which is Arabic and Persian, of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Only two or three such Korans are known to exist, and one, similar to this, is in the possession of James G. Flesser of Chicago. It is of Timurid vintage and is distinguished by six exquisite illuminated pages. The Arabic text is what is known as Neskhi. The book is considered the only Timurid Koran with the original binding, gold-inlaid. Of the same period is the smallest of the Korans, also beautifully decorated, measuring 2¾ by 1½ inches.

The history of Persia from the ninth century to the present is represented in the books, miniature paintings, jewelry, copper, lacquer, textiles, needlework, and pottery which the Count has assembled, with discriminating choice of color and design. As he said, placing a filigree bracelet, an illuminated book, and an embroidered scarf of one period together, "They talk to one another."

He has the original proclamation issued in 1848 by the ruler Nasir-ud-Din, giving his Grand Vizier, Mirza Taki Khan, power second only to his own. This Prime Minister of incorruptible character, who introduced outstanding reforms in Persia, came alas to the execution block, through the influence of the Shah's mother, who felt he had too much authority. The document, beautifully decorated, bears not only the royal seal but also the handwriting of the King.

What is especially important, in the eyes of Count Rahimi, is the scope of his Qajar or Gadjare art, from the first part of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth. The modern painter, Hosein Khan Bezhad, of whom he was a patron in Teheran, is represented by 20 of his lovely miniatures. His painting of Firdusi offering to Shah Mahmud, tenth-century patron of the arts, the collected myths of Persia, won first prize at the Royal Academy at Teheran.

By a Staff Photographer

Famous Works in Collection of Persian Art

Upper: Count Abdullah Khan Rahimi, formerly of Teheran, at his Boston apartment examining smallest illuminated Koran in his valuable collection of Persian art.

Center: Copper bottle for rose water and bowl used by Persian nobility. Rose water is poured into the bowl so callers may rinse their hands on entering a house. Behind it is a rare embroidery and under it is a mountain weaving of silk and wool—all in Count Rahimi's collection.

Lower: Miniature painting by Hosein Khan Bezhad, modern artist of Teheran. It portrays Firdusi offering to Shah Mahmud, tenth-century patron of arts, the collected myths of Persia. In 1934 this painting took first prize at the Royal Academy in Teheran.

Sayre's Four-Point Peace Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson and United States High Commissioner in the Philippines when Japan struck, has outlined a four-point program for lasting peace.

He spoke yesterday at the 79th commencement of Bryant College, which awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

The four essentials to peace, Dr. Sayre said, are: Increasingly close international co-operation, recognition of the supreme value of human personality and human rights, economic freedom among nations, and international control of armament production.

"A mere military victory will not in itself bring us a free world. It is because two decades ago after we had won the war, we failed to build for an enduring peace that we are in the abyss of war today," he said.

Bryant College also bestowed the degree of Doctor of Letters of Humanities upon Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, in absentia. The honor was accepted in behalf of China's first lady by Dr. Tswenling Tsui, First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy. United States Senator Theodore Francis Green and Gov. J. Howard McGrath, both of Rhode Island, each received the honoray degree of Master of Science in Business Administration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Queries Added To Oil Burner Canvassing

"Have you an oil burner?"

This time it is not an oil burner salesman who pops that question at Boston housewives next week when they answer the knocks of more than 100 canvassers at their doors. On the contrary, the investigators of the Fire Prevention Bureau working to prevent suffering through lack of heat next winter will actually be trying to get housewives to remove their oil burners, rather than buy a new one.

The next question will give their mission away: "Do you realize that it is improbable that more than 50 per cent of last year's supply of domestic fuel will be available this coming winter?"

In order that family members may know what is coming and have the answers ready for facilitating the campaign to obtain conversions from oil to coal burning equipment, the Boston Public Safety Committee today released five other questions the investigators will ask, as follows:

1. Do you think you can keep your plumbing from freezing if you get only 50 per cent as much oil as last year?
2. Have you already converted to coal?
3. Is it possible to install grates in your burner for burning coal?
4. Have you grates with which to do this?
5. Do you plan to convert from oil to coal?

In connection with the drive, Andrew J. Dazzi, Chairman of the Safety Committee's division of service and supplies, urged that all homeowners who have neglected to check their heating equipment to learn if conversions are possible do so at once. Each of the canvassers will have cards to be filled out by the homeowners. Some of the canvassing will be done by telephone, but insofar as possible the investigators will conduct their interviews in person.

WPB Weighing Wide Pay Lift In Textile Line

Textile wage increases which may affect nearly 500,000 workers, North and South, are now being considered by the War Labor Board at Washington.

The immediate case involves 61,000 workers in 40 New England mills and 11 in the South. Extended arguments before a WLB panel were concluded this week.

Northern mill management, represented by Charles B. Rugg, Boston lawyer, said an increase in some amount below 7.5 cents an hour would be justified if:

1. Price ceiling on textile products were "readjusted to take into account the increased labor cost."
2. The increase reduced the North-South differential, "7.3 or 7.4" cents an hour to between 2.5 and 5 cents an hour.
3. The increase, without being made retroactive, were applied on the basis of wage rates paid before last May 15, since some plants had granted increases since that date and should be credited with the grants.

Representatives of the Southern mill operators, however, were unanimous in declaring that any increase would require a lift in the price ceiling, subsidies for the companies, or company operations at a deficit.

Support of the Southern mill operators in their opposition to increases came from Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., President of the National Cotton Council, who said he spoke for 2,500,000 families engaged in producing and marketing cotton.

Spokesmen for the Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Workers Union and the American Federation of Labor-United Textile Workers' took issue with statements by representatives of the Southern mill operators that wage increases would force the raising of price ceilings on textile products.

Customs Change

Alonzo W. Bowers, who has been in Government service since 1904, has been made Assistant Comptroller of Customs in the Boston district, succeeding William M. Spline, who retired at the end of May after holding the position for 18 years.

Bushnell Probes Length of Terms Given 16 Women

Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts Attorney General, yesterday launched an investigation into sentences of 16 women believed imprisoned for greater terms than the maximum provided by statute.

In all cases, sentences were imposed by the district courts, according to information sent to the Attorney General by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction. Five cases involved sentencing women to Framingham Reformatory for five years for escape from indenture. Maximum sentence for this offense is two years, he said.

Eleven women, continued the Commissioner, received 10-year terms for offenses in the district court which is limited to five years as the maximum sentences it can impose.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and vicinity—The temperature today will be nearly the same as yesterday with moderate temperatures tonight. Light to gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Little change in temperature today and slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Vermont—Little change in temperature today and slightly warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:49 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 10:22 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 10:33 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Monday, 11:04 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:25 p. m., Sunday.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Clearance

Salon Coats

In Misses', Women's, and Women's Half Sizes

27.00

formerly 39.95 to 49.95

Black coats! Navy coats! Some tweeds, too! All in fine quality woolens.

FIFTH FLOOR

ALL SALES FINAL

Thomas Re-elected President Of U. A. W. by Acclamation

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—United Automobile Workers convention delegates stopped heckling their President, R. J. Thomas, long enough here yesterday to re-elect him to that office, by acclamation.

It was a gripping demonstration of democracy at work regardless of the issues, whether one sympathizes or not with organized labor. Here in the stuffy ballroom of a Chicago hotel was stirring proof, first, that democratic action survives more vigorous than ever the all-out war effort, and second, that such action in the long run gets things done.

Throughout the five-day meeting the 1,800 delegates representing members of this largest union in the nation had persisted in a noisy, sometimes good humored, sometimes impatient, even vindietive resistance to not only the official program of action concurred in by Mr. Thomas, but to much of his effort as chairman to keep order and expedite the proceedings.

Boos Versus Praise

They booed him generously, they tried to shout him down from the floor, they took colorfully expressed exception to his rulings. They called him names, and then, by acclamation, they re-elected him President and flocked to the platform to shower him with what this writer believes were entirely earnest evidences of their high regard.

Much the same situation was true of the other officers, including George Addes, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Addes was re-elected, also by acclamation. Walter Reuther and Richard Frankensteen, members of the Executive Council, were then elected following debate punctuated by cheers and a generous sprinkling of boos, also by acclamation, to newly inaugurated posts of Vice-Presidents.

Didn't these delegates mean it when they booed and indicated distrust of Mr. Thomas and the rest? Yes, they meant it, a veteran union member told me. And they meant it when they returned those men to office and went up to shake their hands and pat their backs. Only, he said, when they booed, they were booing symbols of potential dictatorial authority.

Wary of 'Bosses'

The delegates, as part of organized labor, have but recently gained a voice in matters of hours and wages and working conditions. Individually and now as unionists, they have shied at "bosses." Now they shy even at their own bosses, that is, when they see them as that. They booed the chairman, the boss of the convention, but they re-elected and affectionately embraced R. J. Thomas, the man whom they like and trust.

Never have I seen as great an awareness of the possibility and the danger of dictatorship. Rank and file rule is more than a theory here. It is the very essence of this union organization. R. J. Thomas or John Smith will always be booed and criticized and resisted as long as they are in authority but as long as they do their jobs well they'll stay in authority.

The process in this election as in other steps dealing with policy and action was cumbersome and extremely indirect. But in the process every conceivable point of view was expressed. And in the end the results were wholly logical and decisive.

Increase for Officers

One of the last things the convention did before digging into minor organizational affairs was to vote an increase in salary for the officers. But here again that deep distrust of "bossism" came into play. The President, up to now, received $5,500, the Secretary-Treasurer $5000, and Board members $3,500. Two Vice-Presidents were added and the constitution committee recommended salaries be placed at $10,000 for the President, $9,500 for the Secretary-Treasurer, $8,000 for the Vice-Presidents, and $6,000 for the Board members.

The proposal blew up another storm of protest. Some insisted the officers should get no more than "shop" pay. Some agreed to a "small" increase. The majority, it was obvious at once, were opposed to the levels suggested. The committee finally withdrew the proposal and offered two compromises, one with $1,000 lopped off in each case, the other with rates starting at $7,500.

Nearly balanced opinion led to a roll-call vote, the outcome of which was approval by a small majority of the report recommending rates starting with $9,000. Most everyone appeared satisfied. They had not given the "bosses" what they wanted. But they had increased Mr. Thomas's salary.

Queen Honors First President

Associated Press

Thirty-first President Watches Ceremony

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands emerges from the tomb of George Washington after a wreath-laying ceremony in honor of the first President of the United States at Washington's Mount Vernon home Aug. 6. President Roosevelt stands at left with his naval aide, Capt. John McCrea. At right is a military aide assigned to the Queen.

Morse Says 'Flash' Strikes Harm Morale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Although American workers have made a creditable record, outlaw stoppages of work have been on the increase recently and "they must stop," Wayne L. Morse, public member of the National War Labor Board, declared yesterday.

"Although they have not reached any serious proportions, they nevertheless are shocking to the national morale and thoroughly in conflict with the country's war efforts," Mr. Morse said.

"Understandable as they may be to the workers involved, they are not understandable to the American people. They are going to become even less understandable in the days to come as our people face unflinchingly the realities of this war. They must stop. The most effective way to stop them is by the way of the voluntary action of the individual worker himself.

"He should remember at all times, even when some justifiable grievance within his plant tries his soul and patience to the point of exasperation, that he must work on and not resort, along with his fellow workers, to a stoppage of war production."

Mr. Morse's remarks were made as the NWLB ordered a wage increase of 2½ cents an hour for 550 employees of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, Detroit.

The Board refused the union's request for pay for time lost during a work stoppage and condemned both parties for the lost time.

The international Longshoremen's Union—American Federation of Labor—had asked increases of 15 cents an hour for employees handling freight, 20 cents for watchmen, 10 per cent for monthly employees earning more than $150 a month and 15 per cent for those earning less than that amount.

A. F. of L. Blamed

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared last night in a telegram to the National War Labor Board that the American Federation of Labor has "tried to evade" his suggestion that a joint C. I. O.- A. F. of L. committee be set up to arbitrate jurisdictional disputes.

The telegram read in part:

"The C. I. O. has repeatedly informed the War Labor Board of its willingness and readiness to submit all jurisdictional disputes involving the A. F. of L. to arbitration, so as to avoid all stoppages in the interest of winning the war.

"This offer has likewise been repeatedly made to the A. F. of L. It was included in my letter of Aug. 2 to William Green. In replying, the A. F. of L. tried to evade this most serious issue; and today's newspapers quote Mr. Green as saying he is without power to agree on arbitration."

Mr. Murray, in his letter to Mr. Green, President of the A. F. of L., proposed that the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. reopen peace negotiations.

Speed-Up Bonuses

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Management representatives of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., told a War Labor Board mediation panel here today that the demand of workers in four airplane engine plants for a continuance of prewar "speed-up" bonuses was inconsistent with the present system of wartime mass production efficiency.

Disputes over the reduction of bonuses caused two work stoppages in the Paterson plants last week and threatens vital airplane motor production, Alexander H. Frey, Chairman of the mediation panel of three said in the opening of the hearings between plant management and the Wright Aeronautical Employees Association, an independent union.

Can Play Record Once

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—George S. McMillan, Secretary of the Association of National Advertisers, said the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.) had assured him it would permit its members to make transcriptions for commercial broadcasts provided the recordings were played only once over a station and then destroyed.

The union told him, Mr. McMillan added, that each individual request should come through recording companies and the master disc must be filed with the Chicago or New York City headquarters of the union "or assurances given that it will be destroyed."

Mr. McMillan said in the past it was the policy of broadcasters generally to use commercial electrical transcriptions only once at each station.

The union's ban on making musical recordings for public use went into effect Sunday after James Caesar Petrillo, A. F. of M. President, said the stoppage was ordered in an effort to put more union musicians to work.

General Ration Plan Designed For All Needs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Uncle Sam was paving the way today for possible inauguration of a universal rationing system under which the Government could determine the wartime allotments of all citizens for scarce commodities and articles.

The Office of Price Administration disclosed that it was preparing a general ration book, applicable to any article, which would enable the start of rationing "almost overnight."

Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in Charge of Rationing, explained that the plan was designed to put rationing into operation immediately after the need arose. He said machinery was being set up for rationing many commodities "in which there is no present need for rationing."

"We're like the fire department," Mr. O'Leary said. "It gets its fire-fighting equipment ahead of time so that when the alarm sounds they don't have to go shopping for a fire engine in order to go to a fire."

OPA said the general ration books were being designed "experimentally" at the Government Printing Office.

"If it can be made workable, we would have in our hands an instrument that would enable us to start a rationing program almost overnight, instead of having to take six to 10 weeks as in the past, when we have had to let the emergencies wait while we got scores of millions of coupon books printed," Mr. O'Leary said.

The Deputy Administrator said the general ration books would contain coupons of various numbers and colors so that any commodity or article could be placed on a direct rationing basis simply by giving it a number or a color.

In addition, Mr. O'Leary explained, a group of articles could be placed under rationing on the "point system." As an illustration he suggested that three points might permit the purchase of a handkerchief and five, a pair of socks. He added that these two articles were named "because there is absolutely no thought of rationing them."

Toys as Usual

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Toys will be as brightly colored as ever next Christmas, the war notwithstanding.

The War Production Board made this possible today by authorizing toy manufacturers to use pigments, oils, and other materials required for paints and varnishes.

Use of these materials had been prohibited but the Board explained that supplies of pigments now are ample, and that the restriction is no longer necessary.

Instead of metal, toys this year are being made from wood, cardboard, and other less critical materials.

Fewer Pockets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—From now on American workmen will wear clothes with fewer pockets and buttons and no unnecessary material.

The War Production Board issued an order yesterday setting the styles for workers to save needed materials. At the same time, WPB set a minimum yardage "to prevent skimping which would interfere with a worker's freedom of action."

WPB predicted the order would result in a yearly saving of 21,000,000 yards of cloth, enough for 7,000,000 garments.

War Work Revolutionizes Economic Life of California

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The man with the lunch pail and steel helmet is a more familiar figure in California today than the man with a hoe. Overnight this State has shifted to an industrial economy.

The shift is evident on every side. A revolution in economy which is also a revolution in society and in the habits and views of men and women has occurred. The white-collar worker, once the prince of cities, has taken to the shipyards. Greasy jeans and smudged faces have become passports to the society of the elect.

Auto and insurance salesmen, produce distributors, artists, schoolteachers, carpenters, and clerks have changed to the shipyards. If one wants to know what a friend is doing these days, the answer is: "He's at the shipyards." In Southern California one adds, "at the aircraft factories."

The shift to industry has wide implications. They are economical, social, political, psychological.

Important Findings

From surveys of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the State Department of Industrial Relations, the following facts are apparent:

1. Each month shows an increase by the thousands in the number of industrial workers. From May to June this year the jump in industrial wage earners was 26,000. From all reports this pace will continue.

2. Women are flocking into industry. In February, last year, there were only 500 women wage earners in California aircraft plants. In June, this year, there were 18,000! This means they are doing industrial labor. In addition, there were 2,000 women in clerical and certain technical positions in aircraft factories. From May to June the number of women wage earners in factories in the State jumped from 70,000 to 76,000. An increase of 6,000 women factory workers in one month!

The Economic Planning Committee of the California State Legislature, composed of Senators Robert W. Kenny (D) of Los Angeles and John Phillips (R) of Banning, envisages an industrial empire in California second to none in the nation. This Committee has heard farmers and businessmen throughout California describe in various ways the shift of men and women into industry.

Some Business Hit

At present, the Committee finds the shift hard on certain businesses. It urges small businessmen to utilize all the imagination and resourcefulness they can to fit into the wartime program of priorities, prices, and controls. Adjustment of burdensome leases and business contracts is advised. Closing of 12 per cent of the State's gasoline service stations, more than 1,200 in Southern California alone, was announced.

Despite these signs of the present, the Committee points to California's industrial future, a future containing great aircraft, automotive, shipbuilding, and steel factories.

What the social consequences of this industrial revolution are were described by Dr. Catherine Bauer, Secretary of the California Housing and Planning Association, at the War Housing Institute at the University of California, Berkeley. The shift to industry calls for ruthless and long-range planning, she said, to take care of a 12 per cent increase in population in the last two years, and a jump from 27th among states in industry to first, along with Pennsylvania., Unless the State is quick to shift its great war industries to peacetime production when war is over, Dr. Bauer envisages "a downward spiral which would make the depression of 1929 look like Utopia."

Industrial Outgrowths

Meanwhile, the following facts are apparent outgrowths of the industrial revolution:

1. Labor unions are stronger day by day. The average white-collar worker views them differently. They are a buffer between him and the vast industrial network of which he is now a part.

2. Labor has become a part of management. Because of the necessities of the war program the skills and ingenuity of all men have been pooled. Labor-management committees throughout California are being utilized increasingly.

3. Emphasis on industrial skill is changing the social patterns of men and women and the educational patterns of schools and colleges. This means far-reaching changes in present-day and future society.

According to a survey, "Union Labor in California, 1941," issued by the State Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, 621 out of 759 labor agreements that year were "union shop" or closed shop. This means all employees must be union members or become union members within certain periods. In 1941, 1,256 collective-bargaining agreements were reported in the State.

With the large increase of industrial workers since 1941 in industries which are widely organized by trade unions, it can be seen easily how the union movement is spreading in California on the closed-shop principle.

The survey was based upon questionnaires completed by 1,500 locals of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and independents.

Willkie Plans Trip Abroad

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for President in 1940, discussed with President Roosevelt yesterday a prospective trip abroad, but he said that was all he could say about his conference with the Chief Executive.

Mr. Willkie attended a White House luncheon in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and then talked with the Chief Executive at considerable length afterward. Likewise remaining behind after the luncheon were the men at the head of America's armed forces.

There was speculation that Mr. Willkie might visit some fighting fronts as well as United Nations' capitals, partly on a fact-finding mission such as he took to England last year. But there appeared to be a possibility that he might represent the American Government at least to a limited extent in conversations with important personages abroad.

It would be necessary, of course, under wartime restrictions, for Mr. Willkie to obtain permission of the American Government and also of the governments of countries he would visit, prior to his leaving United States' soil. There has been widespread speculation that Mr. Willkie might visit India, the current trouble spot.

Mr. Willkie declined to say just where he might go or to describe the exact nature of his trip. It was understood, however, that he would be back in this country by mid-October.

Boston-Washington Super Road Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8—Plans for the postwar construction of a great highway from Boston to Washington are being forged in the midst of the present conflict, according to Spencer Miller, Jr., State Highway Commissioner. Federal authorities have approved a grant of $127,368 for advance engineering studies on a link of the projected superroadway, he said, adding that New Jersey would match the Federal contribution.

Designated as Route 100, the projected New Jersey link in the highway would be 36 miles long, extending from the George Washington Bridge at Fort Lee to the vicinity of Perth Amboy, where it would meet the U. S. Route No. 1 link now in use between Jersey City and Bayonne.

Contracts for the construction of the highway probably will await the end of the war, Mr. Miller said.

Northwestern Tuna Price Near Luxury-Food Class

ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 7 (AP)—The way prices are going, tuna is well on the way to becoming a luxury food.

Albacore tuna went up to $415 a ton today—$7 above the record high set last week in private sales.

Some packers have expressed fears that since tuna is not being purchased by the Government, it might be classed as a nonessential product and that the fishing fleet might be confiscated for war duty.

Stuart, Va., Loses Railroad Service As WPB Seizure Order Is Executed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STUART, Va., Aug. 8—Residents of this seat of Patrick County were today without railroad communication with the outside world for the first time in 60 years as a section gang tore up rails of the Danville and Western Railroad in carrying out a seizure order of the War Production Board.

The demolition job started at this end of the 26½-mile line between here and Fieldale.

Residents here had protested the discontinuance of service and secured a 30-day extension of service from the Interstate Commerce Commission. The WPB, however, over-ruled this action and seized the road for salvage and rails, which officials in Washington said were needed for the war effort.

Stuart officials said no further effort would be made to prevent the demolition since they could not oppose any move that was for the war effort.

Officials of the railroad said they were acting under a contract signed Aug. 1 with the Metals Reserve Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Seizure of the line had been approved by the Office of Defense Transportation, which rules on the necessity of the trackage for war purposes, and by military authorities, who pass on the need for the facilities with respect to troop and material movements, the WPB said.

The WPB said the rails were badly needed for relaying at spurs or sidings at army posts, shipyards, and naval shore establishments.

German Prison Camp For British Officers Reported Improved

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 8—The British War Office has announced that unsatisfactory conditions in a German prison camp for British officers have been improved, the British radio reported.

The camp of Oflag 6B, which contains the largest number of British officer prisoners in Germany, was said to have been particularly unsatisfactory, especially as regards overcrowding and inadequate sanitation.

The German Foreign Office has now informed the protecting power that steps have been taken to increase the water supply, that further shower baths have been built and that the sanitary conditions have been greatly improved by the construction of a drainage system which was to be in working order in June.

It was also stated that 200 prisoners of war had been transferred elsewhere and that a further 400 were to follow.

The War Office statement adds that if these statements are borne out by direct reports from the protecting power, it will be evident that a serious attempt is at last being made to remedy the camp's chief defects.

New Jersey Costs Of Relief Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8—The New Jersey Taxpayers Association reported today that budgeted municipal relief costs dropped nearly a million dollars in the State this year, but local spending for defense purposes has more than offset the reduction.

The Association, conducting a survey of local government costs, announced that estimated municipal spending for 1942 totaled $5,469,236, a reduction of $984,941 below last year's figure. However, spending for local defense, a new item in 1942 budgets, amounted to $1,053,146. These figures were taken from 568 local budgets approved by the State Department of Local Government.

Announcing preliminary results of the survey, A. R. Everson, Executive Vice-President of the Taxpayers Association, said that the best possibilities for any large decreases in local taxes, as indicated by the preliminary phases of their survey, lie in materially reducing the routine operating expenses of local government.

Jobs Foreseen for 75,000 Women In Detroit War-Production Plants

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—By June, 1943, women will fill 75,000 jobs in war plants in the Detroit area.

That is the estimate of John L. Craig, new Michigan Director of the United States Employment Service, who said 283,000 additional defense workers would be needed in 506 plants which last June had 456,000 employees engaged in war production.

Mr. Craig's disclosure was made as his agency and the War Production Board prepared for voluntary registration beginning Monday of 650,000 women in the Detroit area which includes Wayne (Detroit), Oakland, Macomb and Washtenaw Counties.

Questionnaire cards will record the availability and willingness of registrants to engage in full or part-time factory work and qualifications for specific occupations. It is said to be the first registration of its kind attempted in a war-production area.

Of the 283,000 needed workers, Mr. Craig said all but 96,000 would be supplied by local labor ranks. To meet the anticipated labor shortage, he said he is counting on 75,000 women, 30,000 available unemployed, 20,000 high school and college graduates, 5,000 transferred from nonessential jobs, 45,000 to be drawn from nonmanufacturing employment, 12,000 commuter workers, and 96,000 migrants.

Thousands of women already are at work in arms factories in the Detroit area.

Individual Addresses to End Aug. 21 On Packages to Prisoners of Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Food parcels cannot be addressed by name to prisoners in German concentration camps after Aug. 21, but must go in bulk, marked as intended for French prisoners as a whole, in accordance with a new ruling by the American Red Cross, Miss Anne Morgan, chairman of the Prisoners Committee of the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, announced today.

"The Red Cross, which has made it possible for us to keep up our shipments for French prisoners right along in spite of America's entry into the war and has even managed to allow 10 per cent of our packages to be addressed to individual prisoners, is now faced with a reorganization of its program to meet new conditions," Miss Morgan said.

"Packages will go in bulk shipments to all prisoners of war, including Americans, with only the nationality indicated, since it has been found that the individually addressed parcel interferes with the Red Cross effort to see that all prisoners alike receive food on a regular schedule.

"For the future, it is just a question of sending more parcels than ever, so more and more of the over a million French prisoners can have the comfort of this food, which actually saves their lives in many cases."

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS

Be sure to leave them in responsible hands during vacation time, or, if faced with the necessity of disposing of them, let us know and we will send for them within our radius.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE of BOSTON
51 Carver Street
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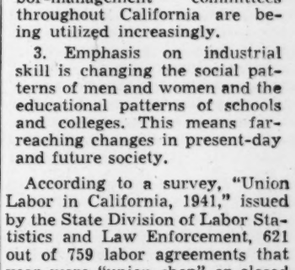


Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

CAN-DO COLUMN!

What a lot we can do right in our own homes to help win the war! By using gas and electricity wisely, by making household appliances last, we give Uncle Sam more time and material to turn out bombers and tanks. And — each new habit of care and conservation pares the family budget and makes us better housekeepers . . . virtues that won't be outmoded when the war is over!

Can-do No. 1: You can bake and oven-cook as many things at once as possible. Don't heat the oven for just one thing.

Can-do No. 2: You can use a minimum amount of fuel by placing pans in alternate positions on oven racks so heat can circulate freely.

Can-do No. 3: You can have food ready to pop in the oven the minute it's heated to the correct temperature.

Can-do No. 4: You can keep the oven door closed. Don't peek every few minutes to see how things are coming along. Use a time chart and an oven regulator instead. You'll save fuel and foods will bake more evenly and quickly.

Can-do No. 5: You can cut baking failures to a minimum. Use *Rumford Baking Powder. Rumford* raises things dependably . . . helps insure against baking failures. *Rumford* contains no alum — won't spoil your cakes and biscuits with a bitter "baking powder" taste!

Can-do No. 6: You can save fuel by using pans with dull bottoms. A dull surface absorbs more heat than a shiny one — so don't scrub the bottoms of pans until they glow!

Can-do No. 7: You can have the gas company adjust your burners to the right height—so the flame burns a clear blue. A yellow flame means you're wasting gas!

Can-do No. 8: You can turn flame of burner to maximum height until food reaches boiling point — then reduce it so it will just maintain a cooking temperature. You'll save vitamins *and* fuel!

Can-do No. 9: You can save sugar! Use *Rumford Sugarless* Recipes—and bake delicious cakes and cookies without using a speck of sugar at all. Write for your FREE copy of the Rumford Sugarless Recipe folder. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford, R I.

Clubwomen See High Morale at War Stamp Sale—Week-End Radio Programs

'Third Book Nearly Filled,' Familiar to Melrose Group

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations in Greater Boston.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"A ten-cent war stamp, please."

A young telegraph messenger stood before the booth opened several weeks ago by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in the lobby of the Parker House on Tremont Street, Boston. He was the first customer of the day for the members of the Melrose Woman's Club, who have had charge of the booth for the past week. The dime he put down for his stamp was one he had just earned. He paid it seriously. There was no lightness in the transaction. He did not even smile. It was a part of his contribution to the war.

"I already have two $5 books," he told the women. "Just 50 cents more and my third one will be filled. I think I can do it by the end of this week and then soon I'll be able to get a bond."

Mrs. Wallburg in Charge

One of the customers of the booth of which Mrs. William Wallburg, former Defense Chairman of the Melrose Club, has been in charge this week, bought two $100 bonds, but his purchase was no greater contribution, in meaning, to his country than that of the lad who paid his ten cents before he had time to want to spend it for ice cream or a sandwich, said Mrs. Wallburg.

She and the other clubwomen who have been in charge of the booth since it opened have enjoyed serving there. It gives an insight into the earnest sentiment in which Americans are co-operating to win the war, they say.

There are more stamps in small denominations bought than those in the larger ones, or than bonds. One young man bought $3 worth, putting half of the stamps in one pocket and the other half in another—the one lot for himself and the other for another member of his family. "I'd better get these right now, before I spend the money," he told Mrs. Wallburg.

Many of the purchasers, she said, made it plain that they bought their stamps first thing when they were paid, so there would be no possibility of their being tempted to spend the money for other things. The buying has been purposeful rather than casual, she said.

During the past week, there have been for sale at the booth also little red, white and blue cellophane corsages with stamps of different denominations forming the "flowers." Mrs. Wallburg makes them up in stamps of different amounts and carefully clips the stamps inside the cellophane so they will not be lost and will not "wilt."

Under War Service Committee

The booth, which is under the sponsorship of the War Service Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Edgar Tregoning of Attleboro is Chairman, is open from 10:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily except Sundays and holidays. A different club has charge each week, and some weeks nearly $900 of stamps and bonds has been sold.

Next week, the Wakefield Woman Club will have charge.

The district directors first offered their services and Mrs. F. T. Spaulding of the Sixth District opened the campaign. Then Mrs. F. Allen Burt of Brookline, of the Fourth District, took charge. Then followed Mrs. Charles Kolster, Somerville, Seventh District; Mrs. Herbert Austin, Dedham, the Fifth; Mrs. Francis B. Cushing, Hingham, Second; Mrs. Russell Cone of Arlington, and members of the War Service and Defense Committee; Mrs. Wallburg, Melrose; next week, Mrs. Carlos Monge, Wakefield, then Mrs. M. C. Campbell, Milton. These women have all signed up to carry on through the season and Mrs. Tregoning welcomes other volunteers for this work.

By a Staff Photographer

Clubwomen's War Bond Booth

Glenwood V. Sherrard, Manager of the Parker House in Boston, finds the booth of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, in the hotel lobby, a convenient place to buy War Bonds. Mr. Sherrard is purchasing a bond from Mrs. William Wallburg (left), former Defense Chairman of the Melrose Woman's Club, and Mrs. Eric Wilson, the Club President.

Women Are Urged To Destroy Sugar Stamps Not Used

New England housewives are urged to destroy unused sugar stamps as soon as they go out of date to prevent manipulation by some retailers.

"Out of date stamps should not be given to grocers," Eldon C. Shoup, New England regional rationing executive of the Office of Price Administration, said. "Unscrupulous storekeepers have in some instances picked up unused sugar rationing stamps and applied them when obtaining their own inventories from suppliers," said Mr. Shoup.

Many housewives have the habit of leaving obsolete stamps in the book, from which retailers very obligingly remove both good stamps and old ones when sugar is purchased, he stated. If this is done within 10 days of the expiration date, the storekeeper can use the out-of-date stamp in obtaining his next supply of sugar, the executive continued.

State Occupationalists Plan High Manpower From Schools

To classify and conserve at the maximum the manpower now in our schools is the purpose behind a "War Service Plan" recommended today by the State Supervisors of Occupational Guidance at the close of their two weeks' conference at Radcliffe College.

The plan urges an adequate appropriation by the Federal Government to permit installing and maintaining—not only for the duration of the war but permanently—of a nation-wide system of examination and classification of school pupils to determine their aptitudes and to provide them with corresponding school training. In this way, it is believed, the armed services during the war period—and afterward industry and the professions in general—will be supplied with all the manpower the country affords, and that a given service will be provided with only those youths who are suited to it and able to carry through to success.

Youth for the 'Air'

"The need for aviators alone is so great," said Harry A. Jager, Chairman of the conference and chief of the Occupational Information and Guidance Service of the United States Office of Education, "that to fill it we must draw upon every available youth now at school." At the same time, he pointed out, a system of occupational guidance would prevent boys from going into aviation who had not the requisite mental or physical qualifications. Only one man in every four applying for service in the air force has been found to possess the present high-standard qualifications, he said.

The need is almost as great in the engineering field, Mr. Jager declared. "The schools," he said, "must identify right away the pupils with special abilities. They must take inventory of the abilities represented in the student body, and then they must present to young people not alone the opportunity but the patriotic duty to offer their services in the fields in which they have the highest qualifications."

The plan as outlined by the conference is far-reaching and includes statements of principles and procedures, suggested methods for the shall community, matters of teacher training, and ways in which the schools can work out the plan.

Looking to Rehabilitation

The War Service Plan will prove useful, the conference believes, far beyond the war period and will provide an efficient basis for retraining and rehabilitation. It will give a basis for determining what aptitudes a man has left when perhaps war service has disabled him in others. It will help men and women both, when the time comes for the shutting down of war industries and the return to a peacetime economy, in the opinion of these vocational guidance counselors.

One of the earlier sessions of the conference discussed ways in which young women could be used to replace men in industry, how to help them find out what they could do, what jobs were available, and to arrange methods for matching the girls to the jobs and at the same time provide necessary training.

Occupational guidance supervisors were present from 16 states, from the District of Columbia and from Puerto Rico, as well as from six city school systems.

This was the third annual conference of its kind.

Aiken Hits St. Lawrence Lag

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Senator George D. Aiken, (R) of Vermont, told the Senate recently that construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development would have eliminated shortages of power, aluminum, gas and oil in the Northeast.

Senator Aiken also inserted in the Congressional Record a letter from President Roosevelt saying "it is indeed unfortunate that the St. Lawrence project is not now a reality."

Senator Aiken declared in a speech that "we can no longer say that the war will be over before such developments can be completed. . . . If we plan for a short war, we are more likely to lose it."

The President's letter was in reply to one written by Senator Aiken urging the Chief Executive to lend his aid "to this most important development of all."

Mr. Roosevelt's reply:

"I appreciate your letter of July 13, 1942, stressing the importance of providing the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, and a cut-off channel to the Hudson River by way of Lake Champlain. You point out that this development would afford a means of conserving shipping space and time, of eliminating considerable danger due to the submarine menace, and of adding immeasurably to the safety and welfare of our country.

"It is indeed unfortunate that the St. Lawrence Project is not now a reality to aid in strengthening both the United States and Canada in the task of winning the war. After the development of the St. Lawrence is assured, due consideration should be given to the suggested Lake Champlain cutoff."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 10

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Edwin McArthur Conducts Summer Symphony Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Edwin McArthur conducts the Summer Symphony Orchestra in Debussy's "Fetes" and Griffes' "The White Peacock." Frances Nash, pianist, will play the "Coronation" Concerto, No. 26, in D major, by Mozart, Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

"America Loves a Melody" presents Marion Claire, soprano, and Attilio Baggiore, tenor, in a medley of tunes from Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy." Miss Claire will also sing Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz"; Noel Coward's "I'll Follow My Secret Heart"; Victor Herbert's "Sweetheart Waltz," and a duet with Mr. Baggiore; "All For You," from Herbert's "Princess Pat." Baggiore's solo is Irving Berlin's "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"Who Should Be Elected to Congress?" will be discussed on "People's Platform" by Samuel Grafton, columnist, New York Post; Alfred M. Bingram, Co-Editor of "Common Sense" Magazine; Felix Morley, president of Haverford College, and Leon M. Birkhead, president of Friends of Democracy, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Edwina Eustis, contralto, and Leonora Cortez, pianist, will be soloists on the String Symphony Concert, Maurice Baron conducting, to be presented on "Radio City Music Hall on the Air," Blue-WHDH, 12:30 p. m. Among the orchestral selections will be Alexander Semmler's "Pastoral Suite"; Dinicu-Heifetz's "Hora Staccato"; Wagner-Baron's "Traüme"; Weber-Dubensky's Waltz, and Early Italian Dances arr. by Mattfeld. Miss Eustic will sing "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste," and two songs by Richard Strauss, "Traum durch die Dämmerung" and "Heimliche Aufforderung." Miss Cortez will play the second and third movements of Chopin's Concerto in F minor.

The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, under the conductorship of Howard Barlow, plays Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," the "Oberon" Overture by Weber, and Debussy's "La Mer." Miss Mona Paulee, soprano, will sing Richard Wagner's Five Poems, musical settings of verses by Mathilde Wesendonk: "Der Engel," "Traüme," "Schmerzen," "Im Triebhaus" and "Stehe Still." The intermission speaker is Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines, and his subject is "The Atlantic Charter, Its Promises for People Everywhere," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Albert Stoessel, conductor of the Chautauqua concert, presents the overture to Mozart's "The Magic Flute." The soloists will be Mischa Mischakoff and Georges Miquelle in Brahms' Concerto for violin and cello. Blue, 3:15, WHDH, 3:30 p. m.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Donald M. Nelson, Admiral William D. Leahy, and Elmer Davis are the principal speakers on "Spirit of '42." The subject is "the Production Crisis" and this radiocast launches the Army-Navy Production Award program, which is to inform the nation of the progress of war production and the obstacles to be overcome, CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m.

The University of Chicago Round Table will discuss "The Political Reconstruction of the Post-War World." Participants are Sir Norman Angell, author, Philip Jessup, professor of International Law, Columbia University, and Avery O. Craven, professor of American History, University of Chicago, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"Vocational Adjustments in War Time" will be the topic of "Reviewing Stand," MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

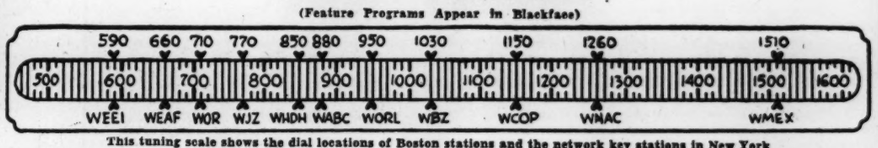
"Our Secret Weapon" is the first of a series designed to expose the lies of German propaganda, with Rex Stout, author and chairman of the Writers' War Board, as "Lie Detective," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

"Women in War," by Monica Dickens, is the subject of this week's "Britain to America" series. Speakers will be Noel Coward, Beatrice Lillie, and Diana Wynyard, with Leslie Howard as narrator, NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

Mark Van Doren, poet, brings a historian, Jacques Barzun, professor of history at Columbia University, and a military expert, Major George Eliot, to "Invitation to Learning" for an informal discussion of Julius Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Army Reporter	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Jane Cowl	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Whatcha Know, Joe"	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe"	Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures,	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Jerry Wald's Orchestra,	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	"Toy Town Tooters"	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Victory Program
2:15	Books": interview.,	Fantasy in Melody	Summer Strings	Dodgers baseball game.	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand.	Air Express Music	Marine Band	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand.	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	Dodgers baseball game.	News reports
3:00	Calling Pan America	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Calling Pan America	Force Band	Tennis Championship	Dodgers baseball game.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	News; Orchestra	Tennis Championship	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Mitchell Ayers' Orch.	Tennis; News	Dodgers baseball game.	Wartime Buying
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii':	News Service	Pan American Holiday	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	War Production Drive	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	"Smarty Party": music.	War Production Drive	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	"Smarty Party": music.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Navy Bulletin Board"	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	brook: Dick Jur-	cans	NBC Concert Orchestra.	with Jimmy Dorsey's	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	gen's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	Three Suns: vocalists.	Orchestra	Sports: Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Musical program	"Symphony in Swing"	"Navy Bulletin Board"	News reports
6:00	News comments	News: Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time.
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music: News
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	"Musiciana": orchestra.	"Confidentially Yours"	Jerome Kern's Music
7:45	Songs of the Sea	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	SoldiersWith Wings:	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	Stanley Kenton's Orch.,
8:15	variety show	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	mary": sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos": war	"The Green Hornet":	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	'Music Americana': Ray-
8:45	adventures: News.	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	mond Paige's Orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Summer Symphony Con-	National Barn Dance:	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	cert, Edwin McArthur,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	ody": Marion Claire;	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	conductor; piano solo.	Carl Kalash's Orchestra.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	Carl Kalash's Orchestra.	chorus; orch.; speaker	cal Album
10:00	Serenade": music.	'New Prescott Program';	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15	C. Elchelberger	variety show	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout: Music	"Stag Party": variety	Ted Steele's Radio Club.	"Tropical Serenade"	Griff Williams' Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Radio Club.	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliot.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Dick Todd's Orchestra.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead: stories	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Organ music	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	liams, organ	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program: Samuel	Church School of Air	nade	Religious service
9:30	Dramatization	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Variety program	"Words and Music"	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties	'Highlights of the Bible'	"Uncle Bob": children's	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties	'Highlights of the Bible'	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News.	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Operetta
11:15	Church": guest	Religious services	Rockies; Orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30	Invitation to	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Operetta
11:45	Learning: guests	Religious services	'Commando Mary': talks	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan Oper.
12:00	News Service	Newscast	"Sunday Down South";	Johnny S. Davis' Orch.	News Report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	orchestra; vocalists	Johnny S. Davis' Orch.	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall: Symphony	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	ter': drama	Orchestra; soloists	Novachord: Ted Steele.	Camp Wheeler Band Con.	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Serenade	Cavalcade of Song	"Silver Strings"	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Southern Serenade.	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival	"Music Americana"
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hour": speaker	"Music Americana"
2:30	'42': St. Louis Mu-	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	nicipal Op.; News	Today: music-drama	Round Table Discussion	Hour": speaker	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Jerry Wald's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	Upton Close, talk	Jerry Wald's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Chautauqua Symphony	'The Army Hour': drama;	Bob Allen's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	Or.; A. Stoessel, cond.	speakers; band; choir	Bob Allen's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony.	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	"Easy Listening": Paul	"We Believe": orchestra;	Young People's Church	"Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or.: Risë Stevens.	Lavalle's Orch.; songs.	choir; soloists; talk	of the Air	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour: Pol-	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musical	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15	yna Stoska; Deems	Olivia Santoro, songs	Music of the Americas.	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	Army-Navy game: Joe	Britain to America: Les-	Marine Corps Show:	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Rines' Orchestra	lie Howard, narrator	chorus; orchestra	The Concert Hour
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	Garden Gossip	Wythe Williams, News	Sports; News
6:15	Sunday Serenade	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Terry O'Toole; variety	News Commentator	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	show	"Let's Be Neighbors"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	'Our Secret Weapon'	News; Baseball results.	Mary Boland in "Jo-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Man Battle Stations"	sephine Tuttle": comedy	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	"We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	"Bandwagon"; Jimmy	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War": interviews	ley, m. c.	James' Orchestra	Britain"	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	"Star-Spangled Theater"	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	with Walter O'Keefe	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News.	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Raymond Clapper	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent": comedy.	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Concert Hall	Hour
9:30	Star Theater: Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	Jesters: Diane Courtney	miliar Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	Army Recruiting Talk
11:00	News; E. Sevareid.	News; Orchestra	"Victory Parade," star-	News Service	News Service
11:15	They Live Forever.	Dance orchestra	ring Kay Kyser's College	Dance orchestra	Stanley Kenton's Orch.
11:30	They Live Forever.	Dance orchestra	Authors' Playhouse:	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	dramatizations	Govt. Officials Program.	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Time	"Road of Life": sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; Frank Carle, piano
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Time	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	String Time	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Chauncy Olcott, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musical program	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	Words and Music	Organ recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Ensemble	Music: "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Summer Serenade": so-	NBC Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Manis, songs
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	loists; organ	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Marching Along	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	Chuck Foster, interview	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": drama	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:30	Giants of Freedom	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	News; Boeing Award	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americans	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: music	"Sea-Hound": drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Stanwood Menken	"Major Hoople": sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Music: News
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Political Talk	"Red Ryder": drama	"How About It, Girls"
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Roy Porter, News	Cavalcade: "Evangeline";	"Sizing Up the News"	Old English Airs
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Madeleine Carroll	"For Your Information"	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: First	Goldman Band Concert.	"Great Artists": James	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Nighter: drama	Goldman Band Concert.	Melton; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	"The Better Half": quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Forum: Ted Straeter	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album
10:00	"An American in	Morgan Beatty, News	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	England": drama	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free"; In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Bob Allen's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Aug. 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

FM Programs

W67B, Boston (6.42m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
5:15 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Rainbow Trio.
6:15 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.; news.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:00 p. m.—Braves-Dodgers Game.
4:00 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Navy Bulletin Board"; Orch.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Music; dance music.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Ted Lewis' Orchestra.

For Sunday, Aug. 9

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Britain to America."
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Victory Parade."
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.
W43B, Boston (44.3 mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p.

Treasury Rules Governing Listing of Boston Steamship Cargoes Eased

New Front Opened by Drive Of Consumers and Supplies

The Federal Focus

Oil, beef, gasoline, and price ceilings had an unpalatable flavor for New England by the end of this week.

Stimulated by newspaper columnists and reporters, who did a little investigating on their own, the region's Congressional representatives and business agents came forward bravely and took their positions. Legislation was promised which would put the petroleum situation under one-man control. Committees formed under foot. Beef suppliers went to Washington to talk over their sit-down strike, then came quietly back.

Gasoline dealers demanded a Government subsidy as prices dropped 2½ cents a gallon.

Yardstick of Action

On his yardstick, the voter, or consumer, or motorist—depending on how he was affected—could check off at least half a dozen things:

1. The new gasoline ration seemed to be working. The motorist might look a little jealously at a more fortunate neighbor with a B card, and check closely why the fellow on the other side received a C card, but most people realized the idea was to cut down driving, save gasoline and rubber.

2. There might be a shortage of beef, but almost anybody could get beef. Most markets were carrying it.

3. Fuel oil deficiencies were developing into another bogey to take the place of any of the others which might peter out. Not that the lack was depreciated, but just now, in the hot weather, winter needs were not sharply recognized.

4. Elections were coming. Anything promulgated by a Congressman or Senator was tinged with vote-appeal; not too much hope therefore could be pinned on men who could not do anything except under election pressure or when his job was secure for another term.

5. Too many thumbs were in the broth. Directives seemed to float out of their own accord. Everybody apparently was an expert on transportation, of fuel oil, or tank cars, or convoys. There were too many announcements, too many plans disclosed before all details were completed and all bumps smoothed out.

6. Prices were going up, willy-nilly. This was old stuff to the housewives. They were counting the pennies they put on the counter for butter and eggs and other staples and finding the cost too high. C. O. L. no longer meant cost of living; to the housewives it meant "Count Out Loud."

Prompt Prosecution

Only two announcements held much promise. Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts State Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced evidence of price ceiling violations had been turned over to the enforcement division. Kenneth B. Backman, New England director of the OPA, promised strict enforcement and prompt prosecution. The price ceiling props needed shoring badly.

Many a motorist would have given an A coupon, maybe two, to have the air cleared. Seemingly, he could not look for it locally, for except for the two announcements already mentioned, nothing appeared to be stirring in Boston. Washington held the handle to the broom. And woe to any unfortunate who once more shrugs his shoulders and says, "C'est la guerre."

D. McC.

Five Regain Place On Sept. 15 Ballot; Burrell Is Denied

Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State for Massachusetts, yesterday notified five candidates for public office their names had been restored to the Sept. 15 primary ballots.

By a decision of the Massachusetts Superior Court, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was ordered to reinstate five candidates he had ruled off for failing to comply with statutory requirements.

The candidates involved are Arthur H. Teague, (D) of Salem, candidate for Congress in the Sixth District; Raymond A. Willett, Jr., (D) of Stoneham, Congress, Eighth District; Michael A. Flanagan, (D) State Senator Fifth Essex; John L. Mastromarino, (D) State Senator, First Bristol; Alonzo B. Cook, (R) Somerville, Congress, Eighth District.

The Court dismissed the petition for reinstatement of Fred J. Burrell of Medford, former State Treasurer, seeking the Republican nomination for that office. The Secretary of State refused to list the Medford man because a party enrollment certificate was not attached.

Property of Great Britain In Connecticut Tax Free

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—The State Attorney General's office has ruled that Great Britain's personal property in Connecticut, such as airplane parts, guns, ammunition and the like having an estimated assessed valuation of $25,000,000, is exempt from taxation under international law

1941 Profitable For Boston Port

Despite war conditions and "certain discouragements," 1941 was an active and profitable year for the Port of Boston, according to the 13th annual report of the Boston Port Authority, just issued.

Anticipating a huge volume of commerce, the report urges the closest "co-operation and co-ordination between the varied interests which make up the Port constituency." The report asks that leadership within the respective groups be exercised on the "all for one, one for all" basis.

United States Coast Guard

Rugged Work on a Rugged Coast

Coast Guardsmen going through lifeboat drill in training that teaches them to help others at sea. These Coast Guardsmen off the New England coast capsize their surfboat and right it again in two minutes, as they prepare for any eventuality.

C. I. O. Man to Head Labor Work of WPB

The Chairman of the newly expanding labor end of the War Production Board in New England will be drawn from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it was reported by Washington officials.

Shift to the C. I. O. will displace the American Federation of Labor in the top leadership of the WPB in New England.

The A. F. of L. spokesman will hereafter be assistant chairman. He will have his own separate field.

These posts promise to be of much importance in the war production drive. They will have to do with labor relations and will have a bearing on the adjustment of work stoppages, worker morale and other phases. The staff of labor men will be increased. It is likely to go to six, ten or a dozen.

This switch within the labor administration of the War Production Board grows out of a national reorganization. Both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. had to be recognized, and on equal terms. The WPB was recently divided into 13 regions in the process of decentralization. It was decided that each wing of the labor movement should take half.

That left a thirteenth to go one way or the other. A coin was flipped to see who would get the thirteenth region, and the A. F. of L. won.

Hard to See A. F. of L. Pass

Obviously it was hard to give the C. I. O. the primacy in New England, for the A. F. of L., besides being much longer established here, has the larger membership. But readjustments had to be made. In regions where the C. I. O. is strong, there will be disappointments on that side.

The man who has been heading the labor work of the WPB in New England is Thomas E. Wilkinson, who has had the title of Regional Labor Representative. Mr. Wilkinson has been a Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for the past year.

As Mr. Wilkinson made an excellent record, the change had nothing to do with him, personally, but was governed by the national reorganization. Mr. Wilkinson will continue as the A. F. of L. representative.

The C. I. O. man is reported to be a member of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. His name has, however, not yet been announced.

Work of New Groups

Describing the work of the new labor committees to be set up in New England and elsewhere, Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division of WPB, told the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Springfield this week:

"Twelve regional labor committees are now being set up in the field. Within the regional organizations, industrial area committees of the same nature are to be established. The initial area committees will be set up in the most critical areas.

"These regional and area labor committees will centralize the planning and execution of labor union war activities, and develop co-operation between Federal Governmental agencies and industry. Their duties will include initiation and enforcement of manpower agreements and regulations, and many phases of labor relations, including especially the maintenance of a fighting morale among the nation's more than 12,500,000 war workers and their families.

"This is a framework of co-operation which recognizes the part of labor in our war."

Soldier List Of Casualties In Far East

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The War Department announced last night the names of United States soldiers who are missing in action in the Far Eastern theater, including Australia and the South Pacific.

This list, the War Department stated, does not include the names of Army personnel who were serving in the Philippine Islands and Java and who are presumed to be missing in action.

United States Army personnel missing in action in the Far Eastern theater, including Australia and the South Pacific:

Massachusetts

Barnicle, Second Lieut. Gerald Joseph—Robert T. Barnacle, brother, Fitchburg, Mass.

Daley, Second Lieut. John Francis, Jr.—Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Daley, Sr., parents, 42 Flynt Street, North Quincy, Mass.

Kacmarcik, First Lieut. Chester Joseph—Mrs. Anna Kacmarcik, mother, 36 Redman Avenue, Shirley, Mass.

McGurl, Second Lieut. Eugene Francis—Owen McGurl, father, 18 Grove Street, Place, Arlington, Mass.

Schwimmer, First Lieutenant Charles Lawrence—Matthew Schwimmer, father, 420 Ward Street, Newton Center, Mass.

Rhode Island

Duquette, Omer A.—Sylvio Duquette, brother, West Warwick, R. I.

Johnson, Robert T., Jr.—Robert T. Johnson, Sr., father, Providence, R. I.

Vermont

Bedrosian, Peter—Mrs. Simon Bedrosian, mother, Winooski, Vermont.

Lewis Dairy Drive Reported Failure In New England

Policies of the recently formed Agricultural Council of New England will be reviewed at a meeting at the Hotel Manger, Boston, on Aug. 11.

This will be the first session of the directors of the Council since it put its Executive Secretary, J. C. Thompson of Windsor, Vt., to work in July.

Formed with the initial purpose of fending off the drive of John L. Lewis to organize dairy farmers of New England into labor unions, the Council also undertook the broader aim of serving as a clearinghouse for agricultural problems of New England.

Merchandise in Classes Now —Settles 'Teapot Tempest'

Log of the Port of Boston

Requirements that steamship men called "impossible" were eased this week by a new United States Treasury decision affecting the listing of the weight and measurement of each package of a ship's cargo on the vessel's manifest when filed at the Custom House for entry of the vessel from a foreign port.

When the original decision was made, steamship men quickly realized that it would mean inestimable work, and, in some cases, countless pages of a manifest, such as when one consignee received 500 bales of wool, and each bale would be listed separately. Previously the entire lot might be shown on one line. Protests were drawn up, port organizations appealed to Washington, and a "tempest in a teapot" developed.

Under the new decision, the gross weight must be shown, but only for "each class of merchandise with respect to each consignee as mentioned in the manifest."

New Canal Fees

Although the Cape Cod Canal has been operated toll-free ever since it was purchased by the Government and improved on a vast scale, a charge is made for pilotage through the waterway. Notice has been issued that pilotage rates for all vessels under control of the War Shipping Administration will be $50 for vessels up to 29 feet draft and $75 for all vessels over 29 feet draft.

Mulcahey Transferred

Henry Nicolls, formerly Assistant District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston, is now the District Director, succeeding John F. Mulcahey who has been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio, after 13 years in the Boston office. Oliver Remington has been named as Assistant Director.

Moore-McCormack

Fred B. Fitch is acting manager of the Boston office of Moore-McCormack Lines, succeeding A. Douglas Cook who has been commissioned a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy Reserve and assigned to Washington, D. C. Mr. Cook was also President of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston.

Devlin Retiring

After 44 years in the Customs Service at Boston, Samuel J. Devlin of Winthrop, Deputy Collector in charge of the marine division of the Custom House, retires from service Sept. 30. He has worked in State Street for a half century, starting in a lawyer's office for George H. Lyman, attorney, who became Collector of Customs. Mr. Devlin entered the service in 1898 and was promoted rapidly, becoming Chief Clerk of the entry division, and then Deputy Collector in charge of the Bond Division, and finally of the Marine Division.

J. Harrison Pike has been made Manager of the recruitment and manning section of the War Shipping Administration's Boston office. Temporary offices are at 89 Broad Street. He is preparing to organize a staff of assistants whose duties will be to compile a roster of seamen and licensed officers available for assignment to American ships. Mr. Pike was with the old Sea Service Bureau of the Shipping Board more than 20 years ago.

Leon Stone

Air Raid Chaplains Named by Putnam

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mayor Roger L. Putnam has appointed three air raid chaplains—a Roman Catholic, a Protestant and a Jew.

He said he believed they were the first appointments of their kind in the nation.

The appointees are the Rev. George A. Shea, Roman Catholic; the Rev. Walter A. Aschenbach, Protestant, and Rabbi Moses D. Sheinkopf.

In the event of an air raid, they will take posts at the Civilian Defense Center where they will have telephones at their disposal to direct appropriate clergymen in various parts of the city to go wherever needed.

On Summer Theater Stages

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater: "Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen, José Ferrer and Margaret Webster, directed by Miss Webster.

Holyoke — Valley Players: "Three Men on a Horse."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater: "The Devil Passes" (Wednesday through Saturday).

Dennis—Cape Playhouse: "Jane Eyre," With Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler.

Rockport—Forbes Theater: "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Fitchburg—Guy Palmerton Players: "Anything Goes," (Tuesday through Saturday).

Andover—Guy Palmerton Players in "The Bishop Misbehaves" (Monday evening only.).

New Hampshire

New London—Barn Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" (Thursdey-Friday).

Peterborough — Peterborough Players: "Mary's Ankle" (Wednesday through Saturday).

Maine

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players: "Springtime for Henry."

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse. "Springtime for Henry" (Wednesday through Saturday).

Connecticut

Ridgefield — Chekhov Theater Studio: "Afton Water," by William Saroyan (new), for one performance, Aug. 15.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial — "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Quiet Wedding," by Esther McCracken. Starring Wendy Barrie. 8:40.

Esplanade Concert

No Concert Tonigh

Sunday Night, Aug. 9

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Overture to Goethe's Drama, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven

Invitation to the Dance ....Weber-Berlioz
Variations on a Nursery Song, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Dohnanyi
Soloist: Harold Rubens

Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Harp: Elford Caughey

Perpetual Motion, a Musical Joke..Strauss
Knightsbridge March, from "London" Suite ..... Eric Coates

Films in Boston

Exeter—"U-Boat 29," Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Fenway—"Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart, Ruth Hussey, Roland Young. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 9:57 a. m., 12:48, 3:39, 6:30, 9:21. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:23.

Kenmore—"Mr. Celebrity," James Seay. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Night in New Orleans," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 11:18 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 9:40 a. m. 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Scollay—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Miss Polly," "Information Please with John Gunther," "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "Hunter's Paradise," "Tennis Rhythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand-Huntington Avenue — "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1, 3:50, 8:30, 9:30. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Telepix—Al Shean and Patty Hale in a Broadway Musical. "Crystals in Science," "Two Color Cartoons," "Wilds of Argentina," "Pete Smith's Scrapbook," "Bill Stern on Physical Fitness," "Stranger Than Fiction." 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:25. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris, 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Great Man's Lady," Barabara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "I Was Framed," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "The Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 8. **Regent**: "Remember Pearl Harbor." Alan Curtis, Ray McKenzie. "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters, Gloria Jean. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "The Outsiders," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. 1:42, 8. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:17, 9:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Real Glory," Andrea Leeds. 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. **Brookline Village**: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:50 5, 8. **Cleveland Circle**: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2, 11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1, 8. **Harvard**: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Dumbo," 2, 8. **University**: "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "The Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "Escape from Hong Kong," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11. **Codman Square**: "Who Is Hope Schyler," Sheila Ryan. 1:40, 7:40. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 3, 9. **Strand**: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 2:36, 6:14, 9:36. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:09, 4:47, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:28, 6:28, 9:28. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero. 2:07, 5:07, 8:07. **Park**: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Larceny," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 2:30, 6, 9. "Confirm or Deny," Joan Bennett. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Lynn Open-Air Theater: "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. "The Mad Monster," Anna Neagle, Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:57, 5:07, 9:17. **Maplewood**: "King of Texas Rangers. No. 9," Sammy Baugh. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. "Down Rio Grande," Charles Starrett. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. 3:17, 6:17, 9:17. **Mystic**: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2:25, 8:30. **Strand**: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:15, 4:34, 7:53. "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 6:04, 9:28.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford**: "The Spoilers," Randolph Scott, John Wayne. 3:35, 8:20. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "In Old California," John Wayne. 2, 8. **Boulevard**: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "In Old California," John Wayne. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Playmates," Kay Kyser. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central Square: "Always In My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, B. Lugosi. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 6:45, 8:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 2:05, 7:54. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne, Randolph Scott. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Young America," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45. **Coolidge**: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Niagara Falls," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott, "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Fantasia." "The Prime Minister," John Gielgud, Diana Wynyard. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in Theater: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott, Gene Tierney. "Country Fair," Eddie Foy, Jr., June Clyde. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. 2:15, 6:32, 9:36. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March and Loretta Young. 3:39, 8:01.

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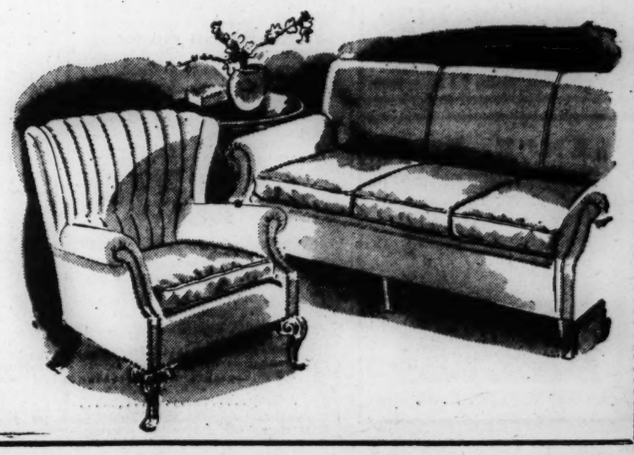

Lawson sofa, 79.95. Requires 10 yards of material.

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Soviet Fails to Slow German Drive

Continued from Page 1

said that other Nazi columns had captured the towns of Armavir and Kurgannaya and had reached the Laba River, a tributary inside the Kuban loop.

The Laba River is inside the Kuban elbow and flows about midway between Maikop and Armavir.

Pursuit Continues, Germans Report

"In the Caucasus, relentless pursuit of the enemy continues," a German communiqué said.

German planes ranging ahead of the ground fighting were reported to have attacked Soviet columns on the march, and transport and embarkations on the Black Sea coast. There was no further explanation of Soviet "embarkations." The inference appeared to be, however, that the Russians were attempting to withdraw from a trap.

In the Don bend on the Stalingrad Front, the Germans said they launched a fresh attack northwest of Kalach, while the Air Force pummeled Russian forces piling up at Don crossings and on ferries.

The High Command said its forces were on the defensive in spreading fighting on the Rzhev Front, 130 miles northwest of Moscow.

Nazis Knife Through In Armavir Sector

Red Star said that a serious situation had developed in the Armavir district. It reported that in one sector the Nazis knifed into the Russian positions, forcing the defenders back to new lines.

Don and Kuban Cossacks bore the burden of massive enemy attacks south of Kushchevka and at one place the attackers broke through. The Cossacks reached new lines and warded off subsequent assaults.

The Soviet communiqué said that Russians fighting a German group which broke through in the Armavir area destroyed 17 enemy tanks and 48 trucks.

On the northern wing of the German drive upon Stalingrad, counterattacking Red units were credited with occupying a populated place, while in another sector 1,500 Germans were reported killed in three days. There the Russians said they were stopping German tanks with point-blank artillery fire.

British military sources said the Germans were throwing two panzer armies and two infantry armies of 10 divisions each into the drive. The two armored armies totaled between 10 and 15 divisions with about 4,000 tanks, while the infantry armies totaled approximately 300,000 troops.

"There is little doubt that the bulk of the German armored force in Russia is concentrated on this (Caucasus) front," military experts said.

Second Front Talk:

Conflicting Reports From Many Sources

Hints of a second front which were splattered through news reports were complicated by the fact that they came from both sides.

In Washington, Representative Warren G. Anguson (D) of Washington, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said it was "common knowledge that the Japanese already had sunk several Russian ships in the Pacific." He told interviewers that the "war between Japan and Russia" started when the Japanese reinforced Manchuria and seized Attu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutians.

The Tokyo Radio, meanwhile, hinted that the Japanese might attack Russia in Siberia. The statement was contained in editorial comments on the meeting of Allied strategists in Moscow.

The Moscow meeting, meanwhile—where plans for a second front to relieve the Soviets are believed to be under discussion—vouchsafed no word of its intent. All comment on the discussions was significantly absent from Russian dispatches.

From Ankara, Turkey, however, came word that the Germans, apprehensive over Allied second-front plans, are holding from 150,000 to 180,000 Italian and Nazi mechanized troops in Greece, instead of sending them to Africa.

Talk of Norway as a possible second front continued, with two developments:

In Stockholm, the newspaper Social Demokraten reported that the entire Norwegian coast is in a state of alert and that arrangements have been made to evacuate civilians on short notice.

Meanwhile, Norway's Maj. Gen. C. G. Fleischer, who led the Narvik Norwegian Expeditionary force, declared that an invasion of the Norwegian coastal region is practical.

The Germans, he said in an interview on arriving in Montreal, have fortified Norway but cannot cover it all, any more than they can fortify the entire continental coast.

Nazi Sea Claims:

8 Ships Reported Sunk in Convoy

Radio dispatches from Berlin quoted the German High Command as saying that an American destroyer and seven ships, totaling 49,000 tons, had been sunk from a convoy in the North Atlantic.

The North Atlantic action was described by the Nazis as "a difficult attack on a strongly escorted convoy," the special communiqué said.

Eight other ships, totaling 54,181 tons, were sunk in mid-Atlantic, in American waters and off the harbors of the West African Coast, the German announcement said.

Meanwhile, loss of a Uruguayan ship, a Norwegian freighter and a Panamanian merchant vessel, disclosed Friday, increased the Associated Press tabulation of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 418.

Thirteen crewmen of the Uruguayan craft told of the torpedoing of their vessel when they were landed at Hamilton, Bermuda, by a United States warship which had picked up their lifeboat. Three other lifeboats which put out from the sinking vessel were not accounted for. The men said their captain was taken prisoner by the submarine.

Rommel Tactics:

Speed Boats Help Supply Desert Army

While United States Army bombers were sinking a 10,000-ton ship in an attack on an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean and Royal Air Force planes were sinking two ships and damaging others off Sidi Barrani, dispatches from Cairo told of the appearance of increasing numbers of speedy Axis motor torpedo boats and barges off the Libyan and Egyptian coasts.

Apparently, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is hoping these small craft can keep his advanced lines at El Alamein supplied while Axis cargo ships escorted by warships pour materials and men into Tobruk and Bengasi.

Whatever the enemy gets in by speedboat to Matruh and Sidi Barrani saves just that much from the long overland haul through sand storms and tropical heat. That is why Marshal Rommel has clung so tenaciously to these two small, shallow-water ports despite bombardments by the British fleet and heavy nightly raids by American and British planes.

Australia's Defense Mostly Its Own

By the Associated Press

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia
Aug. 8

An authoritative source, whose identity could not be divulged, asserted today that the greatest part of Australian defense forces is Australian, not American, and that both the Australian and American public have been somewhat confused concerning the true facts of the situation.

American equipment which has been sent to Australia is a mere "trickle" which could be replaced by three days of United States war production, this source said, adding that Australia was carrying its own load.

Bomb Japanese:

American Airmen Again Raid Canton

Two Japanese planes were shot down and several more were destroyed on the ground when United States Army planes raided the Canton area again, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced in Chungking.

Still another enemy aircraft was listed as probably shot down in combat, though its destruction could not be confirmed.

The raid was the second on the Japanese air base at Canton in three days. Thursday American fliers were credited officially with destroying 10 grounded enemy planes in a surprise assault without loss to themselves.

General Stilwell's communiqué said extensive damage was done to the "White Cloud" airdrome as well as to docks and harbor buildings in the latest raid, in which the American bombers operated with a fighter escort.

Rabaul Pounded:

Japanese Bases Bombed by Allies

Dispatches from Australia say Allied airmen unloaded 15 tons of bombs on Japanese-held Rabaul in New Britain Friday and churned up destruction at Lae, New Guinea, with 2,000-pound demolition bombs.

Seven of 20 challenging Japanese Zero fighters were reported shot down over Rabaul at a cost of only one Allied plane, athough other raiders were damaged and there were some casualties.

This daring and destructive assault, by heavy bombers in daylight, was aimed at Vunakanau airdrome, main enemy air base in New Britain. An Allied communiqué said every one of the bombs hit the target area.

Medium bombers carried out the attack on Lae, also by daylight, and the communiqué's reference to the use of 2,000-pound bombs was the first disclosure that such potent explosives were being dropped on the Japanese. Direct hits were reported on the Lae Airdrome.

Jungle Raid:

Australian Troops Cross New Guinea

An overland raid in which Australian troops struggled through waste-deep mud to the north coast of New Guinea and scored 38 hits out of 40 shots with a mortar on a Japanese strong point was reported in dispatches from Melbourne.

The attack was made at 3 a. m. one day recently after a long advance through jungle swamps in which some men sank to their armpits before being dragged out.

After the successful surprise attack, the Australian force had to break through thick jungle up a 1,500-foot mountain, under the fire of a six-inch Japanese gun and the machine-gunning of seaplanes the Japanese called up.

Bay State Farms May Have to Pool Truck Resources

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—A prediction that before the war ends every Massachusetts farming community may have to pool its trucking facilities was made recently by Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist at Massachusetts State College.

He said that Bay State farmers owned and operated about 23,734 automobiles and 12,465 trucks, adding in a statement that as a truck and tire conservation measure:

"Farmers will exchange the use of their trucks with nearby neighbors. They will make one car serve two or more farms, . . . when a truck makes a trip to town it will carry the products of several neighboring farmers and bring back their supplies."

Mr. Bell advised farmers who contemplated organizing local truck pools to make a thorough survey of the amount of produce to be hauled and to plan routes according to a systematic and efficient plan.

Down to Earth

Associated Press

American Fliers Cycle to Work in Britain

United States Air Force pilots at a bomber command station in England use bicycles to travel the mile-long tar macadam road from their headquarters to their giant planes. They are rehearsing here now for their later raids on the Continent when such action is ordered.

Antiques Exhibit in Topeka Raises $3,200 in War Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—"We did it before, and we can do it again," ticked the grandfather's clock from its corner at the antique show.

"We can do it again," chimed in the banjo clock on the wall.

A Paul Revere lantern that had survived coast defense work in another national crisis beamed its approval. The Betty and whale-oil lamps, making light of past achievements, fairly radiated confidence and success.

These and hundreds of other relics of former days were mobilized for victory at the Municipal Auditorium here, recently when exhibitors and visitors purchased $3,200 worth of war bonds and stamps just for the privilege of displaying and viewing heirlooms from Topeka homes.

While age was primarily the yardstick by which their value was measured, many of the antiques were also of outstanding beauty and elegance. Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring contributed a rare Duncan Fyfe banquet table in four sections, a mahogany highboy, 12 Hepplewhite chairs and two Chippendales, all arranged on an exquisite Persian rug. The table was set with silverware made by Hester Bateman, early-day silversmith; a 12-piece dinner service of Royal Crown Derby; and Waterford glassware.

Draped overhead were the Stars and Stripes, with flags of the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary, both of which offices Mr. Woodring has filled in Washington.

Mrs. Alfred M. Landon's large collection of brown Bennington pottery, made in Vermont about 1820, was rich in historic associations; and a group of fine old prints loaned by Mrs. Francis B. Odell, first cousin of Herbert Hoover, was much admired.

Meeting on common ground in a common cause were mahogany fiddle-back rockers and crude pine settles, a Hitchcock bed and pie-crust table. Peaceful pursuits of the home were represented by a "mammy bench" on rockers—a Pennsylvania Dutch stencil piece. An adjustable extension at one end formed a crib, enabling the mother to rock her baby while she sewed.

Quaint old music boxes, paper weights, jewel boxes, bisque figurines, luster tea sets, china and colored glassware were treasured for their beauty and long-wearing qualities. Colorful quilts and hand-woven coverlets betokened the industry of pioneer women. A homespun sheet, found recently in an attic trunk, had been made in the home of Hannah Lovewell and Capt. Joseph Baker of Pembroke, N. H., and was marked with the name of their daughter Elizabeth and dated 1782.

An old English sampler, a rare legal document of 1773, and the first time table used on an English railroad came from other Topeka collections.

The City Commissioners allowed free use of the auditorium, provided no professional dealer should exhibit. They declared, however, that the women were wasting their energies, since people would not pay money to see a "lot of old things." Mrs. Vernon Bixby, promulgator of the idea, knows antique collectors, and was confident they would welcome this opportunity to help win the war. So successful was the outcome that she is already planning a bigger show for the fall, and other cities are expressing an interest in similar antique exhibits.

Farm Hands Said to Be Big Need in N. Y. State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Five hundred farm hands must be recruited from New York's labor reserve before next week if the crops now ripe in Central and Western New York State are to be saved, Mr. Joseph Tierney, Assistant Director of the United States Employment Service for New York, said today. He urged applicants to report to the Employment Service, Farm Section, 124 East 28th Street. A total of 4,000 workers will be needed by early September, he said. The crops in greatest danger are beans, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, and peaches.

The armed forces and war jobs have drained rural sections of the seasonal workers on whom farmers usually depend, and many crops will be lost to national war food quotas if immediate action is not taken, Mr. Tierney stressed. He reported that farmers are offering higher wages than ever before and that the Employment Service has job openings at both piece and hourly rates.

Commando Chief

Associated Press

Col. Robert T. Frederick

Of the United States Army, who was named in Washington on Aug. 6 to command a new Canadian-United States super-Commando force. The picked men, specialists in parachute and marine landings, are to be trained at Helena, Mont.

Britons Shape Postwar Plans

Continued from Page 1

war research. Each government has its own research committee, and representatives of these committees meet around the same table under the auspices of such organizations as the London International Assembly. There are other organizations, such as New Europa which meets at the Czech Institute here, to consider future European problems as seen especially from the viewpoint of youth.

There is the Allied Postwar Requirements Bureau working out European postwar relief problems. And there is the committee of legal representatives of the European Allies dealing with juridical matters.

Correspondence columns of the British press indicate the sort of peace aims problems specially engaging the attention not only of the British public but also of a large number of European refugees who are making full use of the exceptional opportunity of their stay in Britain to thrash out international questions. In fact never has the British press—aside from its physical limitations of space due to paper shortage—been better equipped to serve as an international forum of opinion.

Visitors' Views

Particularly valuable are the views of continental visitors here on the question of postwar treatment of Germany. In the letter columns these visitors inject an authority and a realism derived from centuries of living with perhaps only a land frontier separating them from the Germans.

As an example of the subjects under discussion, a question which has been extensively aired in The Times of London lately is "the profit motive."

Some of Britain's ablest thinkers have been engaged in a searching inquiry into whether private enterprise working for profit is any more antisocial, antiethical or anti-Christian than the laborer working for wages or white collar worker for a salary. Generally speaking, the conclusion seems to be that there is nothing intrinsically wicked about the profit motive, although there is widespread agreement that in the case of private enterprise there is the greatest need for supervision and modifications of the system to eliminate abuses and furnish greater benefit to mankind as a whole.

The Profit Motive

Particularly interesting have been references to Bible teaching quoted in The Times' correspondence on subject of the profit motive. Mostly these have stressed that being wealthy is not necessarily inconsistent with being Christian. One letter sums up the issue in the following sentence: "We have all known good Christians who are active in business; I am sure not one of them for a moment regarded the profit motive as supreme."

Correspondence columns of other sections of the press, however, express to a varying extent the demand for bold strokes in transferring industry from private to public ownership and control.

Another topic which is becoming increasingly prominent in the letter columns now is the relationship between Britain, the United States and Russia.

Respect for Russia

While there is a general recognition of the United States as Britain's ally Number One, this very recognition seems to prompt a feeling of reluctance to regard heroic Russia as anything in the nature of a second choice. While it is obviously best to refrain from "placing" an international friendship table but rather to regard the United Nations as a united front, at the same time there are issues in a triangular relationship which have to be boldly faced.

A letter in the Manchester Guardian Aug. 6 seeks to steer the most practical line when it stresses that without the closest understanding with the United States any postwar political-economic organization must fail. But the letter points out the United States is still not a European power and therefore it would be "fatal and impracticable" for Anglo-Saxon nations to attempt on their own to guarantee freedom.

Göring, Nazi Officials In Two-Day Meeting

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 8

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has concluded a two-day conference with the "highest Nazi functionaries," Reuters News Agency reported Aug. 7, quoting a radiocast of DNB, the German official news agency.

The conference dealt particularly with "internal economic and political questions arising from the war." Marshal Göring, according to the radiocast, conferred at length with German officials of occupied territories.

Among those participating were Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior; Walther Funk, Economics Minister; Alfred Rosenberg, now in charge of the civil administration of captured Russian territories; Robert Ley, Labor leader; Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda; Albert Speer, Minister of Munitions and Armament; Field Marshal Erhard Milch, and all Nazi district leaders and district economic advisers.

U. S. Still Can Lose War, OWI Statement Declares

Continued from Page 1

terial to the fighting fronts in time and in the volume that will be needed to win."

4. The United States has paid for "perfect protection" given to troop convoys to Europe and to the South Seas with heavy shipping losses off the Atlantic Coast.

5. Production of merchant vessels is increasing continuously but sinkings still are reported to be exceeding this increased output.

6. The construction of small vessels for the anti-submarine campaign is lagging and in June was less than half of schedule.

7. Even if shipbuilding keeps going up and if sinkings should go down, it would still be well into 1943 before "we again have as much merchant shipping as we had on Dec. 7, 1941."

8. Time will never be on our side until we use it better than the enemy does."

Decisive Year of War

It is for these reasons that the Office of War Information, which in it's communiqué shows that it believes the American people want the truth and can take it, concludes that the United Nations are deep in what may be the decisive year of the war. It explains this statement in these words:

"1942 will be the decisive year only if our enemies do not succeed in inflicting crippling blows on our Allies before the year is out. Even if they fail in that, they will still take a lot of licking. But if they should paralyze the striking power of Russia, or wear down the endurance of China, or break the British in the Middle East, the war will be decided in some later year not now foreseen, and victory will be far more costly.

"It is not intended here to discuss the military situation except as it relates to what the American people are doing about it. We always knew that for us 1942 would be largely a year of preparation, and that our Allies would have to do most of the fighting during most of the year. Before we can do much of the fighting, we must move great numbers of men and vast masses of material over enormous distances."

"Ankle Deep" in War

How desperate, then, does the OWI statement really mean the outlook is? The answer is that the outlook is desperate only if the nation fails to realize that thus far "it is not more than ankle deep in the war." The communiqué frankly admits that "we could lose this war" but affirms that "we can win it, if we realize that winning it is the one vitally important thing in the world today; but we are not winning it yet. We have done pretty well but pretty well is not enough. Nothing will be good enough until we have won."

To bring war production to the winning level, the Office of War Information declares that "great sacrifices in comfort and convenience" will have to be made.

The appraisal of the war as a whole is not without redeeming features but they are by no means dominant. It is heartening that "perfect protection" could be given to every troop convoy and the statement remarks that the wonder is not that "we lost so much, but that we held on to so much." The battles of the Coral Sea and Midway are cited as "brilliant victories against superior forces."

Punted Out of Danger

But on the balance the OWI puts it frankly when it says that "we held the enemy on the 20-yard line and punted out of danger, but his goal posts are still a long way off."

Both the style and content of this significant assessment of the war bear the earmarks of Mr. Davis, as the nation came to know his forthrightness and candor through his radiocasting prior to his acceptance of his present post with the Government.

Mr. Davis' influence has been continuously on the side of publication rather than repression of the news—all the news, good or bad so long as it doesn't aid the enemy—and it is apparent that he now is making decisive headway in activating his policy. This is another favorable factor which his statement didn't mention.

Air Power Making This War Hardest For British Navy

LONDON, Aug. 8—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said in a broadcast to Europe that the battle of the Atlantic was as vital now as ever, the British Broadcasting Company reported.

The British Sea Lord added, however, that "it was only part of the routine offensive of the Royal Navy on an enormous front."

Mr. Alexander said that air power has made this the hardest war the British Navy has ever fought, but though it had produced much change in naval fighting, the basic aspects of naval strategy were not changed.

In a tribute to the merchant Navy Mr. Alexander said: "I often marvel at the quiet morale of this great service which seems to accept triumph and disaster at much the same temperature, though always with an eye to the final end."

2 South African Harbors Improved Due to the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Comprehensive plans for improvement of Cape Town and Durban harbors, two chief ports of South Africa, illustrate the vital importance attaching to the old Cape route from Great Britain to India and Australia now that the Mediterranean and Suez Canal are beset with enemy vessels. Thus the Cape, which was originally known as "The Tavern of the Seas," and alike by Dutch and British before 1820 was not so much a colony as a port of call, where ships could revictual on the way to and from the Indies, has recovered its former significance, owing to the war.

It has been decided to spend £656,000 on the improvement of Durban Harbor, during the current financial year, ending next March.

The British Government has promised to contribute £750,000 toward the new dock at Cape Town which is to be enlarged at its request.

Midway Probe

Continued from Page 1

the ball at home came as no surprise," the Tribune said. "The political pot has been brewing for months."

The Times-Herald had no comment on the announcement. The New York Daily News stated merely that on June 7 it published the story to which the investigation referred.

Former United States Attorney General William D. Mitchell of New York was appointed a Special Assistant to launch the Grand Jury investigation in Chicago and direct "any prosecution which may result therefrom," Mr. Biddle said.

Mr. Horton said the three newspapers published a story June 7 stating that the strength of the Japanese naval forces in the Midway battle was known in advance in American naval circles.

The story, he said, cited its authority as "reliable sources in the Naval Intelligence" and listed both the enemy's striking force and the occupation force which were engaged.

"Adequate Explanation"

The Tribune said it was cited the day after the story appeared for violating the censorship code but later was assured by the Office of Censorship in Washington that it had furnished an adequate explanation.

The paper was told, the Tribune asserted, that the Censorship Office "had no further quarrel with the Tribune in this matter."

The Tribune contended it had exercised extreme care to avoid violating the censorship code.

J. Loy, Maloney, Tribune Managing Editor, said:

"In spite of repeated injustices visited upon the Chicago Tribune by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in his efforts to favor his Chicago newspaper, the Tribune has meticulously refrained, in both its news columns and editorials, from printing anything that either reflected unfavorably upon the Navy or might aid the enemies of the Navy.

"So Careful is the Tribune in observing the rules of voluntary censorship that the record has been repeatedly commented upon by both Washington censors and local Army and Navy officers to whom stories are submitted."

Farmer Unearths Indian Pottery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINA, Kan. — About three years ago, a farmer just a few miles out of town was digging in his front yard preparatory to building an extension to his house, and he struck something that made him open his eyes wide. Unquestionably, an Indian skeleton! He called in the experts, and his claim was confirmed.

Careful unearthings were made on this site, and 146 Indian skeletons were brought up for the archaeologists to study. Some were quite large, measuring well over six feet in height, while others were those of small children.

Excavations revealed also pottery, ceremonial flint knives, necklaces, shell pendants, and grinding stones.

Representatives of the Smithsonian Institution have visited here to study the Indian relics, and thousands of lay visitors have come to see them.

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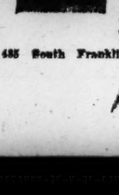
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Freedom for India: Is Now the Time?

In the third chapter of Ecclesiastes it is written:

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven."

Whether the present crucial hour is the season and time for India to insist upon its independence is actually the only question in the Indian crisis. An overwhelming majority of observers apparently believe that the cause of the United Nations and consequentiy freedom everywhere would be dealt a grave blow if India were cast adrift at this time. But there are some with contrasting views who evidently feel that independence for India now transcends all other considerations.

The following dispatches from various sources in today's news presents interesting interpretations of the situation in India and provide new insights into its highly complex nature. It may be assumed that they represent a fairly accurate cross section of world opinion:

American's View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 8—The London Telegraph has published the testimony of an American businessman who has lived in India for 25 years. He says hundreds of thousands of India's tillers of the soil regard the British Administration of the country with affection and respect.

We never hear complaints from them about bondage or tyranny at the hands of the British and when aid or justice is sought it isn't to the political theorist the poor man appeals but to a representative of the RAJ, the British civil servant who dispenses these things without fear or expectation of payment.

How many Americans are aware that in India there are 225 different spoken languages and 17 differing written languages. The obligation of Britain to two fifths of the Indian people, notably the Moslems, capable of easy solution there is not the slightest doubt that Dominion status would have been established in India many years ago.

"What Congress group really wants" the letter writer asserts, "is that they should have the fruits of power while being maintained in position by the arms, prestige and authority of Britain as against the Moslems and other recalcitrant millions who will have none of them.

"If we must have the problem of India written about in the press and talked about over the radio let's have it made clear that the people of India are as free today in their daily lives as the people of America or those of England ever were."

The letter pointed out with emphasis that the Indians are certainly as free as the Negroes in the United States if not actually freer.

"It isn't improbable that Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and their supporters will yet become pullers of rickshaws for Japanese soldiers as a penalty for their failure to seize the substance of true freedom under Dominion status when it was placed within their grasp by the generosity of Britain," the writer added. "They may yet pay with their lives for their hair splitting niceties and theories in demanding in the name of liberty the unmoral right to rule over millions who reject that right."

Minorities Problem

By Harold J. Laski
British Author and Educator
Written for the Overseas News Agency
London.

I write as a profound believer in the right of the Indian people to govern themselves and also as one who could not defend the record of the British in India. Yet I am compelled to say that the gravely irresponsible decision to invoke a civil disobedience campaign is incapable of serious defense.

If civil disobedience is launched, the measure of its success will be marked not by what it does to the cause of Indian independence, but by what it does to aid the Japanese in their imminent invasion of India, and no responsible person can believe that a Japanese victory will aid the cause of Indian independence.

What is the alternative that Gandhi and his colleagues propose? It is that the British Government recognize Indian independence and hand over the whole civil government to Indians. The difficulties of this view are unmistakably clear. To what Indians would the civil government be handed over? If it is Congress, a powerful body of Moslem opinion as well as the depressed classes do not accept Congress' rule.

No minority, obviously, is entitled to form a government. Gandhi says that, if in the civil sense the British withdrew, the minorities would reach an agreement with the Congress in 24 hours, but no minority leader outside the Congress echoes this opinion. Mehta, President of the All-India Railway Workers' Federation, is the latest dissenter from Gandhi's view.

Admitting that something substantial in the minorities problem is a creation of the British Government, that problem today is a grave fact. Suppose Britain handed over civil authority to Jawaharlal Nehru and found the Congress assumption false, what would happen? Immediately that question is asked, it is surely obvious that whatever is the proper road to Indian self-government this road of the Congress is not the right road. The British Government is not entitled to gamble with the defense of India on the terms the Congress proposes.

I admit that until the Cripps mission, the British Government's handling of India during this war was a series of massive blunders. I admit that there were gravely unsatisfactory features in the Cripps proposals. Above all, apart from the strategic conduct of the war, I think the Indian Administration should be wholly in Indian hands, the Viceroy, by a convention similar to that established for the Provincial Governments in 1937, agreeing to act in an advisory capacity as long as the ship of state ran on an even keel.

If Mr. Nehru does not trust a British pledge of postwar independence, he could demand a United Nations guarantee which, I believe, could not be refused. But I say emphatically that there is no statesman in British politics who would dare not to abide by a pledge.

Mr. Nehru strides a road which has disheartened all who, like myself, are his friends and admirers, and gives new hope to Berlin and Tokyo, as well as to every reactionary in Britain and India. I do not see any sense in which history will justify the decision.

Complex Issues

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Wide World-Associated Press

The All-India Congress Party Committee is struggling with the greatest political problem that any people can face—their independence. There are few measures, no matter how extreme, which world sentiment would deny to any race to achieve its sovereignty, but in the present instance we have a unique situation in which rash action by the committee might jeopardize the whole Allied cause.

A rash move by the committee might not only wreck Indian chances of achieving independence but bring the entire Allied world under the bondage of the Axis. This is no exaggeration, for India is a vital strategic base for our cause.

Under those circumstances Mohandas K. Gandhi and his followers might reach the conclusion that it would be better to trust the Brtish promise of independence after the war than to precipitate a situation fraught with danger for the entire Allied world.

"But," the Nationalists demand, "why put the whole burden of concession on us? Why shouldn't Britain grant our independence immediately rather than make us wait?"

That's a legitimate query and it is the crux of the whole position. Why shouldn't the British Government be the one to give ground?

Well, the answer is that no matter how the British Government feels, it is helpless to make the sweeping change the Natonalists demand without precipitating even a worse situation in India.

There's nothing more certain than that if Britain suddenly should withdraw entirely from government, and, without thoroughly preparing the ground, turn the rule over to a provisional government, it would create a chaos which would be as bad or worse than anything that can grow out of the Nationalist program of civil disobedience. The 560 native rulers would be at sixes and sevens; the great Moslem minority would defy the efforts of the Congress Party to establish a government; and there would be other complications.

Electric Fans Hum As Gandhi Speaks

By the Associated Press

Bombay, Aug. 8

It was in a bizarre setting of a canvas pavilion fitted with electric fans and a public-address system that Mohandas K. Gandhi called on his nationalist followers to rise with him in an unprecedented mass campaign of civil disobedience aimed at driving the British out of India.

Ten thousand spectators heard him in a hush so deep that the hum of the electric fans was clearly audible throughout his address to the All-India Congress Party.

In addition to the 360 Congress delegates, thousands of others paid up to 100 rupees each for places inside the canvas-walled field.

Chinese View

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Lin Yutang, Chinese author, said in a message read at a meeting of the Postwar World Council that the fight of Indian Nationalists represents the "greatest single national movement for freedom in the world today."

He declared Mohandas K. Gandhi is fighting for what George Washington fought for, "his country's freedom and independence from England."

"The injustices in India," Mr. Lin said, "are exactly like the injustices in the American colonies and in Ireland of the past."

He said Americans must break through "the pall of abuse, misrepresentation and calumny against India" that has been spread in this country, adding that Americans see India's case through the eyes of British censors in Calcutta and New Delhi.

Mr. Lin expressed the opinion that a head-on collision between England and India was inevitable.

'Bundle' for Germany

Associated Press

Baggage for Berlin Rates Armed Escort

Lieut. Edward B. Weathers of Ocala, Fla., under guard at a United States bomber command station in England as he carries famed bombsight to a huge plane for installation. The airplane has been dubbed "The Berlin Sleeper."

Chungking, Noted for Heroes, Accustomed to Simple Living

Wide World-Associated Press

CHUNGKING, China — Few outward changes have accompanied the transition which seven months ago made Chungking one of the four major Allied capitals of the world.

Roaring, coughing busses still chug along uneven streets. Shops still display luxury goods at fabulous prices. Ravaged buildings still bear witness to past bombings, and crude, straw-thatched dwellings fill the gaps once occupied by more substantial homes.

But the atmosphere has changed subtly, almost indefinitely, as if Chungking knew that, poor and ill-fitting as its outward vestments may be, it has become a bigger dot on the map—a place mentioned easily and often with Washington, London, and Moscow.

The inhabitants of Chungking are proud because their city, like the other three, is a stage on which historic figures move.

Occasionally they catch sight of a slim, plainly-dressed man riding in a car—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Sometimes they see Mme. Chiang, either with the Generalissimo or alone, head upright, eyes intent, a graceful figure in a favored black cape.

Stilwell and Chennault

Now and again they see a man with iron-gray hair close-cropped, his rimless spectacles surmounted by bushy eyebrows, a man whose ambition is to go to Tokyo with Chinese and American troops—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the United States forces in China, Burma, and India. To them he is "General Sze," a man whose slogan "to Tokyo" inspires their faith and confidence.

They draw the same strength from another American, a man who has challenged and outfought Japanese air fleets which once, but no more now, sailed unchallenged in the China skies to pock the good earth with bombs and machine gun bullets. They know him well, this Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, the man whose "Flying Tigers" spared their cities from many a raid and who now, at the head of the regular American air forces in China, already is carrying the war to enemy-held Chinese territory.

There are other signs and symbols, too, that China is fighting with powerful allies: Jeeps on the streets, United States officers in uniform, cars still bearing the legend of the now-defunct Magruder Mission (Ammisca for "American Military Mission to China), forerunner of the American forces in China, Burma and India, an occasional car or truck with the letters RAF.

Informality Everywhere

Chungking is an informal place. In the torrid heat of summer most foreigners go about in shorts and open shirts, the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Seymour, being no exception. Only one man is known to have dressed regularly for dinner, a high British police officer from Burma who visited Chungking last September.

Diplomats bring their formal evening clothes to wear for the presentation of credentials, then pack them away in mothballs. Newspapermen, with no such obligations, leave theirs behind when they come here. They never have occasion to miss them.

Comfort is scarce. Not many homes have electric fans, and there are no more than a dozen refrigerators. Most drink un-iced water, see no movies, visit no night clubs because there are none, and stay at home nights because there is nowhere interesting to go.

Most Americans at one time or another talk yearningly—almost with passion—of soda fountains, hot dogs, juicy steaks, hot and cold water taps, shower baths and floor shows.

In fact, ice cream and soft-drink "speakeasies" have made their unobtrusive appearance recently. They are the result of an official ban on the sale of iced drinks, evidently considered out of keeping with the austerity demanded by war.

Dependent Aid For Enemy Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8—Gov. Charles Edison directed the State Institutions Department today to co-operate with the Federal Social Security Board in a program for the relief of the needy dependents of interned enemy aliens.

Funds are being provided through the Federal Government and the Swiss Legation in Washington pursuant to a Geneva convention by the Powers now at war. Under terms of the agreement it was stipulated that necessary assistance would be extended to dependents of citizens of an enemy country interned or otherwise rendered incapable of supporting such dependents by action of the United States.

A contract already has been entered between the Institutions Department here and the Federal Board under which necessary relief will be provided at Federal expense through the several County Welfare Boards.

In the case of German nationals, the Welfare Boards will make recommendations for payment to the Swiss Consul-General, who will make payments on behalf of the German Government.

In the case of citizens of Italy and Japan, funds will be advanced directly by the County Boards from money made available by the Department, which will be reimbursed by the Federal Treasury.

Toronto Man Held On Spy Charges

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (CP) — A Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable testified in County Police Court here that John Sievert Christiansen of Toronto, charged under the Defense of Canada Regulations, had in his possession printed maps of several sections of Ontario, snapshots of bridges and Ontario industrial plants, as well as a carbon copy of a letter allegedly sent by the accused to the German Ministry of Defense in Berlin.

The constable said snapshots included pictures of the International Nickel Company plant at Copper Cliff, Ontario, and of the nickel plant at Falconbridge, Ontario, along with others showing railway yards.

Mr. Christiansen pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to register as an enemy alien and not guilty to a charge of having in his possession papers of value to the enemy.

Nazis Seek to Delude Finland With Picture of Leadership

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A tempting picture of a great and powerful National Socialist Finland leading the Scandinavian countries, has been held out to the hard-struggling little nation which has arrayed itself with Adolf Hitler in the fight against Russia.

The bait was produced by the influential Berliner Börsen Zeitung which in a prominently displayed article declared that Finland had been influenced long enough by Sweden, now she had grown up and would be able not only to stand on her own feet but also to lead her former master.

The Börsen Zeitung pointed out that Sweden by staying neutral in what Hitler calls the "crusade for European civilization" had forsaken the right to have a prominent place in the New Europe the Axis is going to build. Finland, however, by taking an active part in the struggle had acquired the position of a leader among the Nordic nations. The Nazi newspaper regretted that Finland, despite her alliance with Germany, had not yet discarded all democratic institutions, but, said the Börsen Zeitung, "only the war preserves those fossils. When the Finnish soldiers will return from the front, they will do away with the outmoded democratic relics and will create a new Finland."

It is hard to say whether this suggestion of the Börsen Zeitung which is known to be the organ of the Reich's Economic Minister Dr. Walther Funk, was merely a bait put out to cheer the Finnish people and quiet voices that call for a speedy termination of the war as far as Finland is concerned, or whether the Börsen Zeitung has actually disclosed an existing Nazi plan to make Finland a vassal leader of the Scandinavian countries which all, except Finland, refused to line up with the Axis.

Such a plan would, however, bring about a rather awkward situation for the Nazi race ideologists. All the Scandinavian countries now denounced by Germany as second-rate nations are racially truly "Nordic," of even purer Nordic stock than Germany itself. This was one of the reasons why Hitler long hesitated to try harsher methods on the Norwegians and Danes, and why he has been more lenient toward Sweden. He has been eager to keep up the legend of racial superiority of the Nordic nations. But it so happens that Finland actually is the only Scandinavian people that is not of similar Nordic stock. To make them the guardians of Nordic ideals and masters of the really Nordic Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes would further expose the hollowness of the Nazi racial theories.

Finland-Russia Peace Topic Often Talked

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 8—British Broadcasting Corporation quoted Juhu Paasikivi, former Finnish Minister to Russia, yesterday as telling Danish newspapermen in Copenhagen that "in Finland the question of peace with Russia is often discussed."

It said Mr. Paasikivi, who went to Moscow in October, 1939, to try to preserve peace between Finland and Russia, added that "I do not think my mission is finished yet."

The Finnish diplomat retired as Minister to Moscow in May, 1941. He headed the mission which went to the Sovet capital and signed Finland's ratification of the peace treaty ending the Russian-Finnish "winter war" of 1939-40.

Doubt on Peace

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Aug. 8

Authoritative Finnish quarters last night discredited foreign reports that Juhu Paasikivi, former Minister to Russia, is engaged on a peace mission. These sources said his current Scandinavian trip is strictly private.

Columbia Broadcasting System recorded a British broadcast quoting Mr. Paasikivi, who signed the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty in 1940, as telling Danish newspapermen in Copenhagen that "in Finland the question of peace with Russia is often discussed," and adding that "I do not think my mission is finished yet."

Aid to Volunteering Britons

NEW YORK (BIS) — New instructions aimed at easing the path of British subjects overseas who wish to volunteer for military or civilian service in the United Kingdom have been circulated by the Foreign Office to all British Consuls in the United States.

[A bill providing for compulsory national service for Britons living abroad was given second reading in the House of Commons July 29.]

Offers of service will now be considered from women and from both married and unmarried men; and a pamphlet, "War Work in Great Britain," is being distributed through the British Consulates and United States draft boards to those concerned. This pamphlet gives age limits, necessary qualifications, and other details connected with military service and civilian work for men and women in Great Britain.

All British subjects (excluding citizens of the Dominions) who are called up for service by the United States Selective Service authorities have the right to choose to serve with the British forces instead, provided they have not announced their intention of becoming American citizens.

It is pointed out in the circular to the Consuls that legislation in the United Kingdom permits the calling up as members of the armed forces of men and women between the ages of 18 and 50. At present men more than 41 and women over 22 are not being called up—but these ages may be raised at any time. Men and women of calling-up age will be allowed to enter, or remain in, civilian employment only if the United Kingdom Government consider that they will be most useful if so employed.

Free passage to the United Kingdom will be paid to all accepted volunteers and the Consuls have been provided in the new circular with detailed practical information and recommendations that they can pass on to the volunteers regarding the voyage and the sort of conditions they can expect to find in Great Britain.

At the end of hostilities, civilians will be granted free passage to the countries from which they came, provided that the foreign government concerned will grant the necessary visa.

A departure from existing practice is that the term "British subject" has been extended to include "aliens of the second generation born abroad" who would have been British but for the failure of their parents to register their birth at a British Consulate.

World "Depending" On U. S.-Britain Unity

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 8—"The future of the world is going to depend largely upon the extent to which the peoples of the British Commonwealth and of the United States stand together in their determination to make the world a better and safer place for everybody to live in," S. F. Waterson, South African High Commissioner in London, said in a broadcast speech reported by the British Broadcasting Company.

The BBC quoted Mr. Waterson as saying that "there is a great opportunity for community of interest now that many large numbers of men from the Dominions and from the United States are here in Britain."

Fifth Column in Sweden: It's Small but Vigorous

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden is having its problems with "fifth columnists." Their number may be small, but the intensity of their operation is sufficient to give the Swedish Government some cause for concern.

Details of the situation have been augmented by Alfred Oeste, foreign editor of the conservative daily Svenska Dagbladet, who is one of five Swedish journalists now touring the United States. In a current article in the American Swedish Monthly, Mr. Oeste warns against underestimating the Nazi "fifth column" in Sweden, declaring that though they are an "utterly insignificant minority" they are still dangerous because of the effectiveness of their foreign support.

This warning might be overlooked from a more casual source, but Mr. Oeste speaks for a newspaper which is the foreign-policy spokesman of the Conservative Party, which is represented in the Coalition Government of Per Albin Hanson.

Nazis Small Minority

When I was in Sweden, I made during my 18 months stay similar observations. I found that the Nazis are indeed an "insignificant minority," that they have failed in all elections to capture a single seat in either chamber of the Swedish Riksdag. But they have set up an extensive propaganda apparatus and had large sums at their disposal.

Holding influential positions in government agencies, in the Police (Socialstyrelsen, in education, and in some newspapers with very large circulation are persons who have close connections with Berlin. Recently, I received reports which indicate that the Nazis are again very active in Sweden.

Sweden "belongs" to Field Marshal Hermann Göring's department, the No. 2 Nazi having spent several years in Sweden, his first wife being a Swedish noblewoman. He speaks Swedish fluently and is well known in the "better circles" of the country.

There are a few Swedish Nazi leaders, chief of whom is an army sergeant named Sven Lindholm. He considers himself a personal representative of Marshal Göring. The Sergeant is fond of likening his own career to that of Hitler and tries to imitate the "Führer." Once he was asked at a public meeting what he would do if Germany invaded Sweden. "I will not be provoked," he answered. He is publisher and editor of Den Svenska Folksocialisten (The Swedish Folk-Socialist).

The "experts for the press" in the German legation are not only trying to influence the Swedish press, they also edit small Nazi papers in Stockholm, like Dagens Eko and Dagsposten. Mr. Oeste writes about these newspapers:

"Luckily the circulation is small, but virtually every advertisement is paid for by a German firm. The Stockholm daily Aftonbladet (which is owned by Torsten Krueger, brother of the late match king, Ivar Krueger), an evening paper which has a wide circulation, although of little political influence, is definitely sympathetic toward Nazi Germany."

Propaganda From Helsingfors

The Nazis in Sweden and the Goebbels propaganda machinery in Helsingfors are also trying to draw Sweden to the side of Finland and Germany under the slogan: Help the Nazis to defeat Communism.

Until recently the Swedish-German National Association, supposedly a "nonpolitical" society, listed among its members a number of Swedish leaders, wealthy merchants, publishers, and even active Army and Navy officers. It is recalled that at a dinner in Stockholm in 1938, over which Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, presided, Franz von Papen said in table conversation: "When I come back to Sweden I hope to walk on German ground." There is no record of objection to the remark by the present Nazi Ambassador to Turkey.

Yet the attitude of the Swedish people remains strongly anti-Nazi. The common folk are also definite in their attitude toward the present German-Finnish-Russian war. Today they are hoping for a German defeat in Russia and for a United Nations victory.

"It should be recalled how only a few Norwegian and Dutch Nazis were able to give enormous aid to the invader," says Mr. Oeste. "It is a significant fact that several Swedish Nazis have been convicted of espionage. The Government asserts that authorities are keeping a sharp eye on these fellows and we hope that this is so."

Air Navigators Graduated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An important milestone in the history of the joint Air Training Plan was reached when the first classes of air navigators in the training program were graduated recently from Malton, London, Port Albert and Mount Hope training schools.

The class of English, Irish, and Scottish, American, New Zealand, and Canadian airmen started out to be air observers, but ended up as air navigators, the first to be trained under the commonwealth Air Training Plan. Previously graduates from these schools went on to a bombing and gunnery school and received their wings as observers upon completing their training there. But a change was made in training in the joint Air Training Plan after the Air Conference in Ottawa.

Air bombers and air navigators will henceforth be trained at the observer schools as two-man teams. The navigator will plot the course from base to the target and then the air bomber will take over, working his way to directly over the target from a detail map. This new recognized member of air crews, the air bomber, will take his training at bombing and gunnery schools, and then take a course at an air observer's school. During the latter course he will get instruction in map reading, and will obtain considerable flying experience and have plenty of opportunities to learn how to team up with the navigators.

The new program calls for a vast expansion at Malton, and to make room, the elementary flying training school has been closed and Trans-Canada Airlines have vacated their big hangar.

Greene in Charge At Wofford College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Wofford College's new President, Dr. Walter K. Greene, who since 1928 has been Professor of English and Dean of Undergraduate Instruction at Duke University, Durham, N. C., has officially assumed full charge of the 89-year-old Southern Methodist institution for men, a position to which he was elected early this summer by the college's Board of Trustees, succeeding Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, who had held the post since 1902.

Dr. Greene, a native South Carolinian and a graduate of Wofford during Dr. Snyder's first year as President, knows the Palmetto State and Southern Methodism as well as the history and traditions of his alma mater.

From 1905 until 1920, Dr. Greene taught in preparatory and high schools in Tennessee and Alabama. In the period elapsing between 1922 and 1928 he was head of the English Department and Dean of Wesleyan College in Macon, Ga., Dr. Snyder's home town.

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Pennant Race All Downhill for Brooklyn Dodgers as Cardinals Fall Behind

Durochermen Have Become Yanks of National League

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unpopular though they may be outside of Brooklyn, with both fans and players of rival clubs, the Dodgers most certainly are the class of the National League. They are the Yankees of the older circuit. From here in, the race is all downhill. As Leo Durocher opened a week-end series with the Braves here this afternoon, it was apparent from the sidelines that he could clinch his second straight pennant by maintaining a .500 pace the rest of the way.

The Cardinals contend that when the Dodgers have their slump, they will leap to the front and stay there. However, if Billy Southworth expects to back into the championship in that fashion, he had best go home and forget the race.

Beat Themselves

This Dodger club, on the surface, seems incapable of a lengthy slump. Durocher is winning because he has balance—pitching, power, and that necessary little item called hustle. The last time he ran up against the Cards, who are supposed to be his only rivals, Leo put them in their place without difficulty. In fact, that the pressure was on the Redbirds is emphasized by the six unearned runs tallied by the Brooks in three games. The Cards have reached a point where they beat themselves. No outfit can do that and win the pennant, particularly if the other fellows already have a commanding lead.

Even the schedule favors Durocher the rest of the way. For example, as the race turned into August, Leo had a total of 21 games remaining with the Braves and Phils, who together represent the weakest opposition in the league. At the same time, the Cardinals had 24 more contests to play with first division teams. Southworth faces an almost hopeless situation.

Great Pitching

You get a full idea of Brooklyn's superiority over the field when you realize that every pitcher on the Durocher staff today is over a .500 rating. And the staff includes no less than 11 names. The Brooks have five men at or over 10 wins — Whit Wyatt, Larry French, Kirby Higbe, Johnny Allen, and Curt Davis. In all the staff has hurled 10 shutouts, four going to Davis. The latest arrival is Max Macon, a young southpaw, who the other day shut out the Giants on two hits.

High men in the Dodger offense are Pete Reiser and Joe Medwick. Medwick's comeback from a mediocre 1941 season has been a boost for Durocher. Reiser, the prize rookie of a year ago, seems certain to annex his second batting championship. As a team, the Brooks are running about even with the Cardinals as hitters. At last reports, the champs were second in team fielding.

Briefs . . . After the Dodgers leave town tomorrow, the Braves will keep one of their rare Monday dates—with the New York Giants . . . This series runs through Wednesday, with all singles . . . The Hub has two open dates next week, on Thursday and Friday . . . The Red Sox come home late next week and meet first Washington, then the Yankees . . . Reiser leads the Dodgers at bat, Joe Medwick in run production, and Dolph Camilli in homers . . . Although few people know it, Lew Riggs stars in a utility role with the Brooks, particularly as a pinch hitter.

* * *

The Braves beat the Dodgers last night in Brooklyn 2-1, although they had to go 11 innings to do it. . . . A triple by Nanny Fernandez, followed by a Max West grounder that Peewee Reese couldn't handle, brought the Braves home in front . . . The Red Sox were prevented from plaing their night game in Washington . . . The Nats' management seemed glad of the opportunity to use the brief showers as an excuse to schedule a doubleheader Sunday . . . Tonight the two teams try again under the lights.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G B
Brooklyn	74	32	.698	—
St. Louis	64	39	.621	8½
Cincinnati	55	48	.534	17½
New York	56	51	.523	18½
Pittsburgh	47	54	.465	24½
Chicago	48	59	.449	26½
Boston	44	65	.404	31½
Philadelphia	31	71	.304	41

Results Aug. 7

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1 (11 inns.).
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 13, St. Louis 6.
Chicago-Cincinnati, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G B
New York	70	35	.667	—
Cleveland	60	47	.561	11
Boston	59	47	.557	11½
St. Louis	55	54	.505	17
Detroit	51	59	.464	21½
Chicago	46	55	.455	22
Washington	43	61	.413	26½
Philadelphia	43	69	.384	30½

Results Aug. 7

St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.
Boston-Washington, postponed.
Cleveland-Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Navy Squad Leads Army At Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—A squad of U. S. Naval aviation gunners led skeet teams into today's second 100-target round of 12-gauge shooting in the eighth national championships.

Led by 20-year-old Ensign W. C. "Billy" Perdue, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., the Navy marksmen blasted 493 of 500 targets to lead the Army contingent by two birds.

Perdue, former Springhill, Ala., real estate agent and 1941 small gauge titleholder, shot a perfect 100 x 100.

Stayed With Him

The Army's Pvt. Dick Shaughnessy stayed with him, however, shooting his second-straight 100 in two days. The 20-year-old Dedham, Mass., youth held a commanding position in the race for high-overall honors, which will be decided at the meet's close tomorrow.

Other members of the Navy team shot thus: Lieut. J. G. Alex Kerr, Alameda, Calif., 99 x 100; Lieut. H. D. Hadden, Corpus Christi, Texas, 99 x 100; Lieut. George C. Deyoe, Jacksonville, Fla., 98 x 100; and Lieut. W. P. Ragsdale, San Diego, Calif., 97 x 100.

Paced by Shaughnessy, the Army team shot 491 x 500 in this fashion: Lieut. Graydon Hubbard, Tyndale, Fla., 98 x 100; Capt. Robert Canfield, Fort Worth, Texas., 98 x 100; Lieut. Henry Joy, Jr., Tyndale, Fla., 98 x 100; and Lieut. D. Lee Braun, Fort Worth, 97 x 100.

The Michigan State team was one bird ahead of the Army with 492 birds.

Professional Class

In the professional class, Ed Lindsay, Paris, Texas, and Grant Ilseng, Chicago, shooting in defense of his pro high-over-all crown, both made perfect scores.

Amateur 100 straights were fired by Dr. F. Westermier, Buffalo; Ray McFarren, Wooster, Ohio; Dave Sklar, Brooklyn; Lieut. Dick Schwab, Houston, Texas; Rufe Watson, Laurel, Md.; and Dr. L. W. Childs, Lake Kerr, Fla.

While he dropped one bird for 99 x 100 yesterday, Veteran Lutcher Brown, San Antonio, Texas, stuck close to Shaughnessy in the race for the all-events crown. Their standing: Shaughnessy, 395 x 400; Brown, 391 x 400.

Mrs. M. L. Smythe, petite Auroa, Ohio, gun-wielder, led feminine shooters with a 99, followed by Mrs. Potter Palmer, III, Chicago socialite, with 98.

Busy for Brooklyn —By Pap'

Mickey
OWEN
— THE DODGERS' CATCHER IS HAVING THE BEST SEASON OF HIS CAREER !!
OH, OH !!
THAT ELUSIVE THIRD STRIKE IN THE 1941 WORLD SERIES MIGHT HAVE RUINED A LESS COURAGEOUS PLAYER BUT MICKEY CAME BACK BETTER THAN EVER
HE HAS BEEN HITTING 80 POINTS ABOVE HIS LAST YEAR'S AVERAGE
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Mack Picks Tebbetts

Caught between the bases . . . "As far as our club is concerned," says Connie Mack, "the best catcher in the American League is Birdie Tebbetts of Detroit. We've lost games by being out-hit; we've lost others when our pitchers failed; and we've beaten ourselves with fielding errors. But when we play the Tigers, Tebbetts beats us regularly by out-smarting our hitters." . . . Scouts call Burgess Whitehead, former Cardinal and Giant, one of the best in the International League at Toronto . . . Beans Reardon's pet trick before umpiring on hot days is to plant a couple of cabbage leaves under his cap.

* * *

Said Casey Stengel the other day: "The first time I see Joe Cronin I'm going to suggest that he put on a Mike Ryba Day at Fenway Park. Joe could brighten up an otherwise dull afternoon, now that the Red Sox can't win the pennant, by letting Mike catch the first inning, pitch the second and then start around the infield and into the outfield, playing an inning at each position. Mike is the decathlon champion of the major leagues." . . . Incidentally, if this game Stengel mentions should go extra innings, they might let Ryba do some umpiring. It's a cinch he'd be better than some of the men who are now calling plays.

* * *

Said Bucky Harris about his Washington speed king: "George Case isn't what you would call a good base runner. I mean by that, he never leans or shuffles and seldom gets a good lead. He just gets a flying start and outruns the throw" . . . Eric McNair looks and acts like a rookie all over again, now that he is back with Connie Mack. All that "Little Mac" could ask now is that the Athletics buy back his pal, Doc Cramer . . . At the close of July, the Phils were 10 games ahead of their 1941 pace, which must be slight encouragement for Hans Lobert . . . Look for all games of the next World Series to be played at Yankee Stadium—that is, providing the Yanks and Dodgers make the grade.

* * *

A year ago somebody suggested that the entire classic be played in the Stadium, to swell the gate receipts for both sides. But Larry MacPhail dared not cheat the merchants around Ebbets Field. This time, however, some or all of the receipts will go into service funds, a fact which is almost certain to force a shift to the larger park. MacPhail though, will probably be slow getting around to agreeing, as it was his suggestion that the series clubs put on an extended tour, and he would like to see the idea go through. Commissioner Landis, however, is not in favor.

* * *

The Red Sox were surprised at the frequent appearances of Bill Dickey in the Lou Gehrig film, "The Pride of the Yankees." They had no idea the Yankee catcher was given such a prominent play. And he did exceptionally well. Surprising, too, was the close resemblance between Gary Cooper and Gehrig. Critics agree now that Cooper, with his shy, retiring mannerisms, was the ideal man to play Columbia Lou. Probably the funniest scene to one close to baseball was the one which showed Babe Ruth wearing a straw hat. Babe, of course, always wore a cap, and looked good in one, believe it or not.

* * *

Christy Walsh, connected professionally with Ruth and Gehrig for many years, came to Boston to arrange a private showing for the Red Sox, baseball writers and their wives. Christy also took an active part in the filming of the picture, which, by the way, is making a host of new friends for baseball . . . Billy Herman beat Joe Medwick to the 1,000-runs-scored level by one day. The only other active N. L. players to scale that height are the two Waner brothers, Jimmie Foxx, Mel Ott and Dick Bartell . . . Although Russ Meers, young southpaw hurler, was the first man on the Chicago Cub roster to join the colors, he actually was the 48th in the Wrigley organization to go.

National Archery Group Sponsoring Nationwide Meet

The National Archery Association is sponsoring a Nationwide mail match during the first two weeks in August in which over 2,500 archers are taking part in 33 States among a hundred archery clubs. The national tournament that had been planned this year for Columbus, Ohio, was canceled owing to war conditions. Tournaments were canceled during World War I and it was felt that with restrictions on travel, the involvement of many in defense work, and the necessity to remain near one's home to carry on essential war defense or effort caused the Board of Governors to cancel what would have been their 62nd annual meet.

This is the first time that the association has attempted such an extensive competitive event among its member clubs, although it has sponsored for over 10 years the inter-Collegiate telegraphic match in which over 1,500 girls take part each year from over a hundred colleges throughout the country. It has also conducted inter-scholastic mail matches for archery in schools; and indoor matches through the Olympic Bowmen's League, which have been reaching hundreds of archers for the last 14 years. This year in the nationwide mail match the men will shoot a York Round, which consists of 72 arrows at the 100-yard range, 48 arrows at 80 yards, and 24 arrows at 60 yards. They will in addition, shoot the American Round, which requires 30 arrows at each of the ranges at 60, 50 and 40 yards. The women will shoot the National Round, 48 arrows at 60, and 24, at 50—and the Columbia Round, which requires 24 arrows at 50, 40, and 30 yards.

The National Archery Association is offering over five hundred awards for this match. It is expected that a large number of "Juniors" will also take part. California leads in entry of teams—14 clubs with 382 archers taking part. Ohio is second with eight teams with 340 participants. New York is third with eight teams and 236 contestants.

Knack of Low Scoring Sometimes Lost

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day at the Winchester Country Club, Phil Hendrick was hitting practice shots as a "warming up" for the inaugural of a grandfather-grandson class added to the annual father-son golf tournament. "It's a queer thing," said Phil, "that though my swing is exactly the same as it has been for years and though I seem to be hitting my long shots as well as I ever did, I can't score as well. The only way I can express it is that where I used to be constantly 'saving strokes,' chipping and putting, I seem to have lost that knack."

Philip, you've hit the nail on the head. My observations over many years have convinced me that as time goes on a golfer's long game does not suffer half as quickly or as definitely as his short game, chiefly on short pitches or chip shots, and possibly his putting. Putting, however, is an odd thing at any and all times. Youngsters and veterans alike have days when they putt phenomenally, and days when they cannot seem to get the ball into the cups.

Judge Joseph W. Monahan, who with his son won this year's father-and-son for the fourth time, can match distance today with Ben Hogan or any of the long hitters of either the professional or amateur ranks, but he can't score, except sporadically, as he could a few years back. With him, as with Hendrick, the difference is on the shots of finesse, to put it that way, rather than the shots of power.

Incongruous Factor

Now here is the incongruous factor: veterans who have played the game for years and have the background of a lot of play and experience often are the very ones who cannot figure out just what the trouble is. Possibly it is something that is hard to correct. Sometimes it is because with all their experience they have developed a fault on their swing on the short shots which they fail to realize unless they have the urge to go out for a practice session and try to discover what has gone wrong.

Francis Ouimet, who this year, for one reason or another, has played the worst golf of his career, went over to Woodland the other evening to see if he could iron out some of the kinks and suddenly tumbled to the fact that on his short pitches he apparently had not been taking the club far enough back on the backswing. He finally played several balls from the tenth tee toward the eighth green, leaving himself a series of 40 to 50-lard pitches up over an embankment. With his discovery of taking the club back farther, he proceeded to hole the first pitch; put the next six feet from the cup, the third eight feet, and on the fourth, landed the ball about four feet away, thence to take one hop and stop two inches from the hole.

Lost Touch

It is a well known fact that Walter Hagen was a longer and more accurate tee shot hitter after he hit the toboggan in tournament play than when he was winning championships and burning up the courses in exhibitions. But, he lost the faculty of putting the chip shots close, or sinking the putts, and his putting becoming really pathetic.

As a more modern example of a golfer whose short game and putting have gone to pot, temporarily at least, is Ralph Guldahl. In 1937 and '38 he was supreme, so much so that he seemed to be almost in a class by himself; winner of the national open in 1937 and '38, the Western open for the third consecutive time in '38, and the Masters in the spring of '39.

Then, all of a sudden, he began to fade, because of poor putting more than anything else. In the national open of 1940 at Cleveland I followed him a number of holes in one round and his putting was lamentable. He tied for 21st place, yet his shots from tees to greens, or just around the greens, were far and away better than his final placement indicated. He staged a comeback in the St. Paul open last year, ostensible winner with a 277 total until Horton Smith cracked off a sensational 63 the final round, to beat him one stroke.

This year Guldahl has been an "also ran"; non-qualifier in the P. G. A., 40th in the Tam O'Shanter, tied for 51st in the Hale America, beaten 3 and 2 by Vic Ghezzi in the Ryder Cup vs. Challengers. His best showings were when he tied for fourth in the Asheville open and 12th in the North and South at Pinehurst. He has plenty of time to stage a comeback, for veteran Harry Cooper, once as predominant in the money and points-winning as Ben Hogan has been the last three years, has made a better showing this year than he has in a long stretch. He told me at Cleveland in 1940 that he has lost all idea of force, but this year he had many fine round and 72-hole totals, 288 for a 72-hole total in no fewer than four big tournaments, or an average of 72 for 16 rounds and, as his supreme showing, taking Byron Nelson to the 39th hole in the P. G. A. match play, with rounds of 73, 70, after leading the field in qualification with 67, 71.

Tootell Finds No Successor

Wide World-Associated Press

KINGSTON, R. I.—Probably to his chagrin, for he has developed Rhode Island State track teams that have won 25 consecutive dual meets, Coach Fred Tootell has become famous for the number of accomplished hammer-throwers he has trained here to follow in his footsteps.

Tootell, last American to win an Olympic hammer-throwing championship in 1924, the year after he, as a Bowdoin product, set the current 1C4A record of 181 ft. 6½ in., has been turning out the East's specialists in that event since he came here in 1925.

"Success in hammer-throwing, as with all other track events, is a matter of regular routine of hard work over a long period of time," Tootell insists. "It means plugging hard during the first two years of college so that proficiency may bring rewards in the last two."

Capable as his pupils have been, none has come anywhere near the master's marks. Irving Folwartshny, National A. A. U. champion who now competes for the New York A. C., appears to be Tootell's most accomplished disciple. A few years before, Tootell's prides were Henry Dreyer and the late Bill Rowe, who were members of the 1936 Olympic weight-throwing forces.

Norman Wilcox is Tootell's current hammer-throwing specialist but, for some unknown reason, he has not lived up to his early promise. Wilcox was unbeaten in dual meets this season but his longest throw measured only 161 ft. 3 inches compared to a tremendous 181-foot heave he made as a sophomore.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 7

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 4-0, Syracuse 1-2.
Buffalo 3-7, Jersey City 2-2.
Toronto 2, Baltimore 1.
Newark 6, Montreal 4.

American Association

Minneapolis 3, Louisville 2 (second game postponed).
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 8, Kansas City 0.
St. Paul 5-6, Indianapolis 3-8.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 3, San Diego 1.
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 1.
Hollywood 2, San Francisco 1.
Portland 1-0, Seattle 0-6.

Texas League

Shreveport 4-1, Beaumont 1-6.
Fort Worth 3, Oklahoma City 1.
Houston 2, San Antonio 0.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Nashville 15-4, Atlanta 6-3.
Little Rock 7, Birmingham 6 (11 inns).
Memphis 6, New Orleans 1.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 5-10, Albany 3-0.
Williamsport 11, Springfield 8.
Scranton 12, Binghamton 0.
Hartford at Elmira postponed.

Nevers on Active Duty

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ernie A. Nevers of San Francisco, former Stanford football star, has been ordered to active Army duty as a first lieutenant and has been assigned to the Army Air Forces Training School at Miami, Fla.

Nevers, one of the best line plungers in football history, played fullback on several powerhouse Stanford teams turned out by Glenn S. (Pop) Warner in the 1920s.

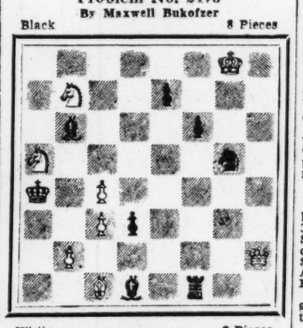
Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

August 8, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2475
By Maxwell Bukofzer

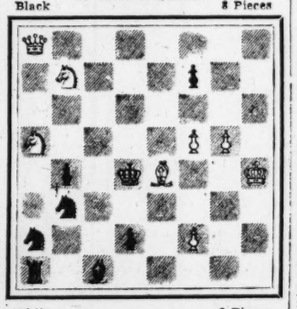
Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
6K1/1Kt2p3/1b3n2/Kt5kt1/k1P5/2Pp4/-1P5Q/2Bb1r2
White to play and mate in two
(Newark Call, Oct. 19, 1924.)

Problem No. 2476
By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 8 Pieces



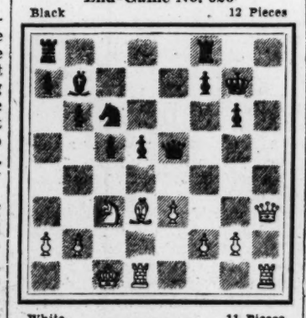
White 8 Pieces
Q7/1Kt3p2/8/Kt4PP1/1p1kB2K/1kt6/-kt2p1P2/r1b5
White to play and mate in three
(Second Prize, October, 1922, Tourney, Good Companion.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2473. R-Kt4
No. 2474. 1. P-QB7 K-B3
2. Kt(Q7)-K5ch
1. K-K3
2. Kt(Q7)-B5ch
1. K-B5
2. Kt(Q7)-K5ch
1. K-K5
2. Kt(Q7)-B5ch
End-Game No. 625. Black wins: 1 . . . KxP; 2 B-Kt5, R-B5ch; 3 Resigns!

End-Game No. 626

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win
(Marshall-Marco, Paris, 1900. White has just played Q-R3, to which Black replied Kt(Kt)-B3. Now White finished up speedily.)

New York Congress

The annual summer congress of the New York State Chess Association, which runs from Aug. 8 through Aug. 16, will be held in Cazenovia, N. Y., at the Cazenovia Junior College. Here players can secure lodgings at $1 a day, and the pictures in the prospectus indicate attractive surroundings. Those who attended in 1937 or 1938 know this to be so.

Among those who are expected to take part in the championship event are I. Kashdan, I. Horowitz, Edward Lasker, Milton Hanauer, A .E. Santasiere, and L. R. Chauvenet.

In addition to the championship event, various other tournaments and the Genesee County Cup team championship are planned. Frank J. Marshall will be "visiting master."

Dallas Tournament

The National Open Championship will be held this year in Dallas, Texas, Aug. 22 to 30, inclusive. Reuben Fine, winner of the St. Louis event last year, is expected to defend his title. A prize fund of at least $500 is being raised by the Texas Chess Association and the United States Chess Federation.

Both this event and the New York Congress are open to all interested, with minor tournaments for all classes of players.

Problem Composing Tourney

The Washington Star is running a problem tourney. Composers anywhere are invited to submit unpublished original two-movers up to Dec. 25, 1942. Three prizes are offered. Alain White is the judge. For details write Paul J. Miller, Chess Editor, Washington (D. C.) Star.

Ventnor Game

This game won for A. Yanofsky the Best Played Game prize and contributed a valuable point toward the young Canadian's winning score. Incidentally, the loser had the satisfaction of winning the brilliancy prize for his win from Shainswit.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Yanofsky White	Pinkus Black	Yanofsky White	Pinkus Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 K-B3	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	34 K-Kt4	B-K
3 P-B4	P-K3	35 B-K15	B-B2
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	36 P-QR4	B-K3
5 B-Kt5	Castles	37 Kt-K13	B-B
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	38 Kt-Q4	B-K3
7 Q-B2	P-B3	39 B-Q3	B-Q2
8 P-QR3	R-K	40 P-R4	Kt-K3
9 R-Q	Kt-B	41 B-Kt5	KtxKt
10 B-Q3	PxP	42 PxKt	B-B
11 BxP	Kt-Q4	43 B-Q3	P-B4
12 BxB	QxB	44 P-B4	B-K3
13 Castles	P-QKt3	45 P-K13	B-Q2
14 R-B	B-Kt2	46 B-Kt5	B-B
15 B-Q2	KR-B	47 B-K2	K-B3
16 KtxKt	KPxKt	48 P-KR5	PxP
17 B-B5	R-B2	49 BxP	K-Kt3
18 P-QKt4	P-Kt3	50 P-R5ch	K-B3
19 B-Q3	Kt-K3	51 B-K8ch	K-Q3
20 Q-Kt2	QR-Q3	52 K-Kt5	K-K2
21 B-K2	P-QB4	53 B-R5	K-Q3
22 KtPxP	PxP	54 B-K2	B-Kt2
23 PxP	KtxP	55 B-Q3	B-B
24 Q-Kt4	Kt-K3	56 B-B2	P-R3
25 QxQ	RxQ	57 B-Q3	B-Q2ch
26 RxRch	BxR	58 K-R6	K-B2
27 R-B	R-B2	59 KxP	B-B
28 RxR	KtxR	60 B-B2	P-R4
29 Kt-Q4	B-Q2	61 B-Q	K-B3
30 K-B	K-B	62 B-R4ch	K-B2
31 K-K	K-B2	63 B-K8	B-K3
32 K-Q2	K-Q3	64 P-R6	Resigns

Ventnor Game

The former Southern Champion inflicts the only loss of last year's winner of the Ventnor tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Levin White	Chauvenet Black	Levin White	Chauvenet Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Q-B2	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 BxP(a)	R-QB
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 QR-B	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	20 B-Kt2	Kt-Q4
5 Q-Kt3	B-Kt2	21 K-Kt4	B-R3
6 P-Kt3	Castles	22 R-K	Kt-Kt5
7 B-Kt2	P-Kt3	23 Q-B3	Kt-R7
8 Castles	P-K3	24 Q-R3	KtxR
9 R-Q	QKt-Q2	25 RxKt	QxP
10 B-B4	B-QR3	26 Kt-Q6	R-K7
11 PxP	KPxP	27 Q-Kb3	QxKt
12 P-QR4	R-K	28 B-B	Q-Q7
13 Kt-K5	KtxKt	29 Q-B3ch	QxQ
14 BxKt	Kt-Q2	30 PxQ	QR-K
15 BxB	KxB	Resigns	
16 P-K4	B-B5		

(a) White begins to go astray. Preferable appears 18 KtxP, and if B-Q4; 19 Kt-Q6, R-K3; 20 BxB, PxB; 21 Kt-Kt5, with a satisfactory game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago—Washington Senators defeated New York Yanks, 7 to 4, for Senators' eighth straight triumph.

Five Years Ago—Tex Carleton hurled one-hit ball as Chicago Cubs won double-header from Boston and moved five and a half games out in front in National League.

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Most South American Musicians Feel it Their Pleasant Duty To Compose for Children

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is said that South American composers write more music for children than any other composers in the world. They consider it their civic duty to publish a well-contrived suite of piano pieces for children, more often than not based on the folk tunes of the country. It is paradoxical, but true, that the more sophisticated composers find in their hearts enough warmth to write simple tunes that would appeal to a child.

Take the case of Villa-Lobos, the formidable Brazilian composer who is known to the musical world as the author of the most difficult music ever written. At least, he himself says that there is no more difficult piano piece than his "Rudepoema" (which, of course, means simply "A Rude Poem"). Villa-Lobos has for some years past been in charge of the music education program in Brazil and has conducted a chorus of school children, numbering nearly ten thousand. He conducts this immense chorus by means of megaphones, and in place of a conductor's stick he uses a folded Brazilian flag. The range of children's voices is not large, but Villa-Lobos adds to the voices sound effects such as rolling r's, hissing, shouting, all of which gives the children additional entertainment. And children everywhere are willing to absorb a lot of education, provided they are entertained at the same time.

Villa-Lobos also introduces rhythmic gymnastics into choral singing. The children sway to and fro, obeying the megaphonic instructions from Villa-Lobos who conducts from an elevated platform; they wave flags of different colors, thus providing entertainment not only to the ear but also to the eye. The big show comes each year on Sept. 7, Brazil's Independence Day, when children from all schools in Rio de Janeiro assemble in the large stadium and sing, roll their r's, wave flags, and enjoy themselves. All races are represented in the choruses, Indians and Negroes, children of Portuguese stock and children of immigrants from Central Europe.

Based on Popular Songs of Brazil

For these children's choruses and for similar organizations in other districts of Brazil, Villa-Lobos has written a number of choral pieces, very easy to sing, but always with a touch of rhythmic variety that lends them color. Most of these songs are based on Brazilian popular songs. Some of them are kindergarten tunes that seem international. All are so arranged that they are made convertible, so to speak, that is they can be sung in unison, or in two parts, with the piano accompaniment, or without.

They are published by the Department of Education under the general title "Guia Pratico de Musica," a practical guide to music. There is some unconscious coquetry in the way Villa-Lobos signs these arrangements: "ambientado por H. V.," that is "atmospherized by Heitor Villa-Lobos." One has to know the composer to discover the secret of his success in children's music, for he has kept many childlike traits himself. He likes to appear formidable, because in his childhood he was called a "little wolf" from the second part of his name, which means "wolf" in Portuguese.

Apart from these choruses, Villa-Lobos has published dozens of piano pieces for children. Not all of them can be played by children, though, not even by the common garden-variety of home-grown pianists. But the titles are definitely children's titles, about dolls, perambulators, and other objects from the nursery.

Others Also

Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez, Francisco Mignone, and Camargo Guarnieri are other names in Brazilian music that are widely known in the musical world. All of them have performed their civic duty toward the rising generation of their country. They have written children's music, always entertaining to the adults as well. Fortunately for Brazilian composers there are great facilities for printing music in Brazil. Unfortunately for their North American colleagues, very little of the music published in Brazil is made available in the United States. There is hope, however, in the fact that the Pan-American exchange of cultural values goes on apace. Ambassadors of good will, musical and otherwise, commute between the two continents, and contribute information on the way things are done in the twenty-one republics of the western hemisphere.

Portion of the children's chorus conducted by Heitor Villa-Lobos on Brazil's Independence Day last year in the large stadium in Rio de Janeiro. The range of the children's voices is extended by original sound effects.

Successful Letter Writing: Shave the Whiskers!

Seventh of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline Hower

Professional Letter Counselor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jonathan Jones, the boot maker, had a tremendous influence on modern business letter writing.

This happened in England, about three hundred years ago.

After hanging out his sign, his first step was to obtain the patronage of the local earl. With an order for a pair of boots, Jones was entitled to add to his sign, "Boot maker to the Earl of Wessex." Thus his prestige and his business grew. In London, even today, the names of customers among the nobility may be seen painted on store windows. American firms follow the idea when they use the names of widely known personages to advertise their products.

A great day came in the life of Jonathan Jones. The best way to handle a piece of business seemed to be to write a letter about it. Of course he must put his best foot forward in writing to the earl. So he used the kind of language that he assumed the earl used in his drawing room, and left us an interesting heritage, "esteemed favor," "beg to state," "and oblige," and so on.

Pompous Lingo

To Jones' contribution toward the business lingo, another group of well-meaning people added their bit. Attorneys of the time often wrote letters as legal documents. "Advise," "as per," "in re," and so on abounded in such letters.

But 1942 brings simplicity, clarity, and informality as the guideposts for business letters. The flowery and legal phrases, which now often arouse laughter on the part of the reader, are taboo.

Some letter writers have certain pets which they would like to keep. During a series of lectures in Detroit, a dignified executive in the third row spoke up, "Why shouldn't you close a letter 'Thanking you'?"

A man in the back row picked up the story, "I don't see why we shouldn't use 'advise.' What would you suggest that is better?"

Why do we not wear full evening dress to a football game? It is out of place. The old pompous phraseology is no longer used in the living language of talk, and does not belong in the living language of letters.

Everyone needs to watch himself, the president and the newest correspondent.

Many letter writers, who know better, occasionally lapse into the old lingo. Why?

Due to Incoming Mail?

The incoming mail may possibly be responsible. After a correspondent has read "state," "by return mail," and so on, a number of times, he finds himself using them. As Pope said,

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

What is the remedy?

Everlasting vigilance. Letter writing language is not static. It is always moving. Generally, it is improving. Don't let it go backward by using the following worn-out expressions which had their beginning in legal correspondence and the well-meant but now outdated efforts of Jonathan Jones, the bootmaker:

Shave the Whiskers

"At an early date"—"At the earliest possible moment"—"At your earliest convenience"—trite. Use "soon," "immediately," "at once," etc., according to the sense of the sentence. If a definite date is available, use that.

"At hand."—An antique from away back.

"Attached please find," "attached you will find."—Say "Attached is."

"Contents carefully noted," "contents duly noted."—Ineffective and outworn.

"Enclosed you will find," "enclosed please find."—Say "Enclosed is." He will find it.

"Even date."—Say "today."

"Hand you."—Can't be done in a letter.

"In replying wish to state that."—Omit. The reader is impatiently awaiting the real message.

"Instant," "Proximo," "Ultimo."—Latin! "I said it in Greek; but I wholly forgot (and it vexes me much) that English is what you speak." Instead of saying "the 27th instant," give the date, "June 27."

"And oblige."—A weak way to close a letter.

"Our Mr. Smith."—Omit the "our," or say "Mr. Smith, our representative."

"Recent date."—Usually better omitted. "Your letter (omit 'of recent date') about the account, etc." Many have used "recent date" to "cover up" when the date has actually not been so recent. This deceives no one.

"Same"—should not be used in place of "it," "they," or "them." "We are considering his application, and it" (not "same") "will be acted on shortly."

"Subject account."—"This account" is more natural.

"The writer."—When you write as a representative of the company, "I" or "me" is correct, even though the company name is signed at the close. It is more natural to say, "Let me know," than "Let the writer know."

Look for Number 8 of this series in the News Columns Monday.

Careers in Industrial Chemistry

Students, teachers, parents, and others interested in industrial chemistry will find helpful information in a six-page leaflet on "Industrial Chemistry as an Occupation," published by Occupational Index, Inc., at New York University. In quantities the price is five dollars a hundred. Single copies are 25 cents, cash with order.

This is one of a series of 67 such leaflets describing opportunities in 67 different occupations. Each one covers the nature of the work, abilities and training required, income, and miscellaneous advantages and disadvantages.

How One Mother Read the Bible With Her Two Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For those mothers who wish to supplement the religious education of the Sunday School, this story of how our mother helped us children to become more familiar with the Bible at home may be helpful.

When my brother and I were in the fourth and fifth grades, Mother formulated a plan by which the three of us read and studied together once a week the leading Old Testament narratives. She went ahead and carefully picked out certain chapters and verses which provided connected stories. After reading these stories aloud and discussing them with us, Mother left us children to write, each in our own notebook, a few simple sentences to summarize the day's reading. These written summaries helped us remember the stories, and also helped clarify the order of events, characters, etc. (Looking back through my book, these many years later, I have been startled at the stark, childlike directness and simplicity of these brief summaries.)

Later, we three read through the Book of Psalms together. A few Psalms were read aloud each Sunday, and my brother and I each marked the verses which especially appealed to us. These same Bibles are still used and often, when reading at random through the Psalms, much inspiration is gained from these marked verses, as appealing at twenty-five as they were at ten.

The values of such early systematic study of the Bible are obvious. From the Old Testament stories children learn of certain qualities of character and action—qualities of patience, bravery, courage, and family devotion, which are timeless in their appeal and in the lessons they have to teach. Moreover, educators of young children agree that the Old Testament Bible stories possess all the requisite qualities of good children's literature; qualities such as swift-moving action, simplicity of style, and straightforwardness of presentation. The reading of the stories together also provides a very fine opportunity for family companionship. J. S. L.

Parents, Let's Get Over Our Fear And Have Them Swimming Early

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

I was much interested in the article on teaching a child to swim (Education Page, June 20) and grateful to Jane Griffith for thus helping the coming generation to gain more freedom. She says "swimming is not instinctive with children, and it is apparently not as easy for them to learn to swim as it is for them to walk." Perhaps not for "children," but I think it is for "babies" who have not had time to be affected by the attitude of their companions.

* * *

Therefore, I think you may be interested in the experience of my son. He spent his babyhood in a home on a bay off the Gulf of Mexico. The water was salt, very warm and still. He was an unusually strong and well-developed child. His father was an athletic Finlander.

When he was about two months old, we took him bathing, and as soon as we put him into the water he paddled like a turtle back and forth, the short distance between his father and me. He had almost daily baths of this sort the year round, because we were on the edge of the tropics.

* * *

When he was four, of his own accord he swam under water and on his back, freely and naturally. We never asked him to do this, nor gave him instruction, although I feel it is helpful for children to have instruction when they are old enough to profit by it. At no time did he show any fear or dislike of the water, in spite of the fact that in regard to other experiences he often appeared nervous and excitable.

When he was a little less than two we took him to a home directly on the Atlantic, where often, on a calm day, he swam beyond the breakers, as well as in a still water inlet. Of course, little children do not enjoy cold or rough water. I feel it is very wrong to throw them into water, although African women do that with their babies successfully.

I feel, actually, it is easier to swim than to walk, because the water supports one, and, if one is not afraid, he is sure to stay on top.

It was easy for my husband and me not to fear for the baby, for we were both swimmers from childhood and always very fond of the surf. (Mrs.) M. G. B.

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

Toward Sky Valley

NOW IT TAKES a long while for night to cover our hills. I have time to repair fence between milking-time and supper-time, time to do other outdoor work between supper and bed. Those hours are the day's best.

When the day has been warm, this is the opportunity for little damp breezes. They bring the cool sweet smell of the green things in the river-bed; they start little sighing sounds, like the breathing of leaves and grass.

In the green tules the redwinged blackbirds fly, landing on swaying reeds and whistling melodies that rise and ripple and sound bell-clear. Nearer the house a mockingbird, who has no intention of going to bed, starts his sweet concert, and it seems as if the wild doves will never go to bed, either; for their mellow lamenting fills the hills until long after the owl on the mountain sends out his soft cry. What seem to be nodding white blossoms, as I walk in the hill pasture, are the bobbing tails of cottontail rabbits, wide awake and busy now that night is coming.

* * *

The horses have come down from the hills for their night drink, feeling cool and frolicsome. There are high rippling whinnies, and the beat of racing hoofs. The two gray brothers, Pepper Tree and Pericles, have a mock battle, biting at each other, rearing to strike, dropping gracefully on bended knees.

Because it was so beautiful to see my horses playing, I stood watching and admiring them until their games were over. Then it was time to do the most delightful task of all. I caught Pepper and jumped on him bareback, with the rope looped around his nose for a bridle, and started up the mountain-trail. The other three were intent on the salt lick and didn't notice, for a while, that Pepper was on his way.

His ears twitched at every bouncing cottontail; he had to look at every stirring in the bushes, Pepper is an observing horse. But he walked swiftly, sometimes breaking into a jog; for this was not the first time I had started him toward Sky Valley, and he must have remembered all the good grass up that way. Also he was probably aware that, when he had gone far enough, I would jump off and let him go free.

After a few minutes, a whinny rippled up to us; Pepper stopped, flung up his head, and answered so earnestly that I felt the effort of his loud call in the motion beneath me.

More whinnyings from below, more answerings from Pepper. We went on. Pericles neighed in his funny rusty voice; the fillies called shrilly. There were a few moments of indecision down there. Then, both of us glad, we heard the sound of hoofs scrambling up the loose stones of the trail, then the hoofbeats hurrying, and the fillies came flying after us, so swift that they went on past before the hill's steepness slowed them.

* * *

Then came the best part. The trail steepened and we started up and up; we went fast because, with the fillies ahead now, Pepper Tree wanted to hurry. He lunged up the steepest parts and I didn't have to hold him back to save his strength. Soon I would turn him free anyway.

Now the last of the daylight was going so fast that there seemed motion in the fading light or the oncoming darkness. I was aware of the earth's turning, the speeding of this star. Not a familiar thing looked real. The sensation was that of soaring; for a moment we were leaving the dim earth, with Sky Valley and its clouds a magical destination.

All that grew on the mountain, all the deerweed, sagebrush, artemesia and sumac, everything, enchanted the air with sweet sharp fragrance. The cooler air was soft on my face, leaves spoke in a little wind. And, from far down, the wild doves continued their calling, while the voice of an owl above us drifted down. Chiming of cowbells rose clearer now; there was a sudden jingle of goat bell as Lily must have shaken her head.

Across the river I heard a calf mooing for its supper; somewhere in the valley a horse whinnied wildly. But I didn't think there were any human beings anywhere until distant, scattered lights began to shine.

* * *

Then the lights began to come on in the sky, and I looked up to see stars over the mountain's rim.

In all the world, there was nothing better than to be riding bareback toward a mountaintop on a horse that wanted to go. The rider of Pegasus must have felt as I did. No cloud was too far away, no star too remote.

Ahead of us the fillies stopped to nibble along the way. Behind us Pericles hastened his steps and caught up.

Pepper stopped and turned his head inquiringly. I slid off him, patted his warm neck, and took the rope away. He stood still a while, then dreamily sampled a clump of deerweed. He started climbing again, Pericles trudged along at his tail, and the fillies moved ahead. They would be in Sky Valley soon, and I must turn and walk down the dark mountain toward the little light that was my house.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

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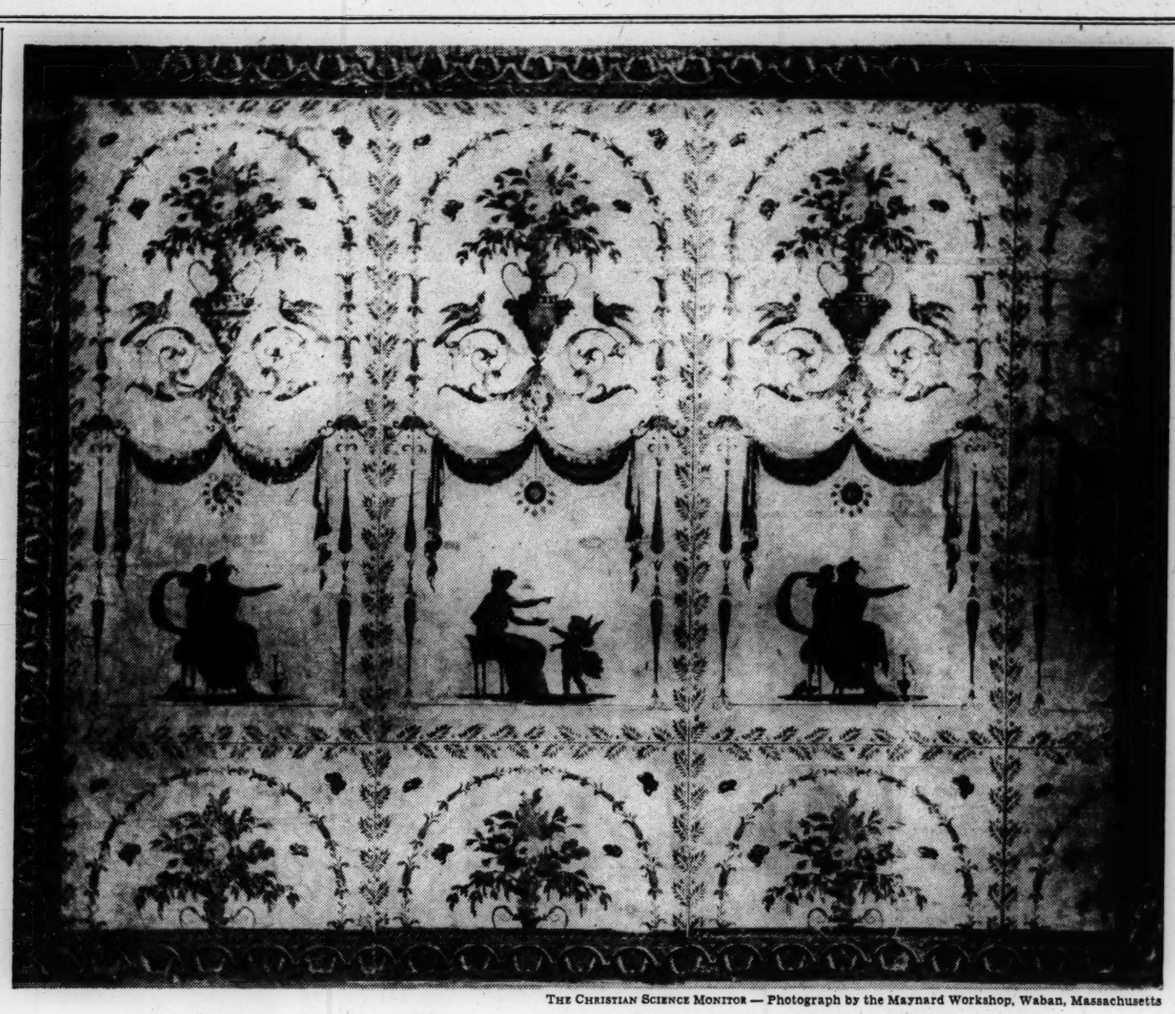

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Massachusetts

A RARE OLD WALLPAPER ON THE WALLS OF THE DOROTHY QUINCY HOUSE, IN QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

THIS CHARMING PAPER, reflecting the taste of the late eighteenth century, was brought to the American Colonies from Europe in 1775, when the parlor of the Dorothy Quincy House was made ready for the wedding of Dorothy Quincy and John Hancock. That wealthy young Boston merchant, who was playing a notable part in the life of the Colonies, was not in favor at the time with the British. So it seemed wise to evade the British authorities, and, in spite of the beautiful new paper, the wedding actually took place in Fairfield, Connecticut, in a house that had belonged to the grandfather of Aaron Burr.

This paper could have come either from the famous establishment, under royal protection, of Réveillon in Paris, where panels of wallpaper were designed by the best artists of the day, or from the Paper Manufactory of John Baptist Jackson in Battersea, outside of London. Jackson is considered one of the most interesting figures in the history of English wallpaper. From his travels in Italy, he brought back for use in his Paper Manufactory engravings he had made of the works of the Old Masters, as well as of ancient statues in popular favor. In the design of this paper may be seen elements of Pompeian decoration blended with delicate French rococo, yet it has a touch which seems to indicate either an English or a German craftsman.

American Masterpiece

THE FIRST VESSEL we fell in with was a schooner, which, after a long chase, we made out to be an American. As soon as she discovered we were French, she hove to. She was a beautiful vessel, long, low in the water, with lofty raking masts, which tapered away until they were almost too fine to be distinguished, and the swallow-tailed vanes above fluttered like fireflies. The starred flag waved over her taffrail. As she filled and hauled on a wind, to cross under our stern, with a fresh breeze to which she gently heeled, I thought there was nothing so beautiful as the arrowy sharpness of her bow, and the gradually receding fineness of her quarters. She looked and moved like an Arab horse on the desert, and was obedient to command. There was a lightness and birdlike buoyancy about her, that exclusively belongs to this class of vessels. America has the merit of having perfected this nautical wonder, as far surpassing all other vessels in exquisite proportion and beauty, as the gazelle excels all animated nature.—From "Adventures of a Younger Son," by EDWARD JOHN TRELAWNY (1831).

Le Chœur céleste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES HOMMES reconnaissent avec joie la présence du bien. Même avant d'avoir appris les faits de l'être spirituel, la conscience humaine s'élève pour chanter les louanges de Dieu, pour célébrer Sa gloire. Le livre des Psaumes, ce précieux héritage des Écritures hébraïques qui fait maintenant partie de notre Bible, contient des chants sacrés dont la grandeur est incomparable. Aux premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne, ceux qui suivaient la voie tracée par le Christ Jésus, élevant leur cœur vers Dieu, glorifièrent dans leurs hymnes la lumière infinie qu'ils identifiaient avec Lui. Si les mortels trouvent leur joie dans l'expectative ou la réalisation du bien, ils comprennent mieux la source spirituelle du bonheur et de l'harmonie véritable. Alors même qu'ils étaient en captivité, les enfants d'Israël entonnaient des cantiques où s'exprimait leur confiance en Dieu, leur joie de ce qu'Il pouvait les délivrer. Le psaume cent vingt-six par exemple est un poème touchant où nous pouvons lire ceci: "Quand l'Éternel ramena les captifs de Sion, nous étions comme dans un rêve. Alors notre bouche remplit l'air de cris joyeux, et notre langue de chants de triomphe. Alors on disait parmi les nations: L'Éternel a accompli pour eux de grandes choses!.... Il marche en pleurant celui qui porte la semence pour la répandre; mais il reviendra en poussant des cris de joie quand il portera ses gerbes!"

Pour se réjouir malgré tous les mauvais présages des sens physiques, il faut trouver une base plus solide que le simple optimisme humain. Apprenons à mieux connaître la nature de Dieu; rendons-nous compte qu'Il est immuablement bon, toujours souverain; alors notre joie revêtira le caractère de la vraie substance. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons acquérir la compréhension qui nous permettra de nous déclarer pour Dieu. Si nous nous rangeons de ce côté-là, nous aurons maints sujets de nous réjouir. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, demeura ferme dans l'assurance que Dieu est tout; restant inébranlable, elle put vaincre les doutes, les craintes, l'animosité, la résistance qui s'opposaient à sa grande mission. Voir la présence de Dieu, n'est-ce pas en fait le plus beau cantique? Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1901*, Mrs. Eddy écrivait ces tendres paroles qui sont une prière (p. 34): "Dieu que nous aimons, veuille nous donner à nouveau sur la terre l'harmonie du Christ, l'accord perdu; encourage-nous par le chant des anges qui se réjouissent avec ceux qui sont dans la joie — par la douce charité qui cherche non pas son propre intérêt mais le bonheur d'autrui, et qui *ne connaît point le mal.*"

Si nous sommes prêts à chanter les louanges de Dieu quand le tumulte et les discords semblent faire rage tout à l'entour, cette attitude n'est pas ignorée du Père. Lorsque par traîtrise on vint arrêter Jésus le Christ, le Maître, bien qu'assailli par l'envie et la fureur de ceux qui se prévalaient de leur autorité, demanda calmement (Matthieu 26: 53): "Crois-tu que je ne pourrais pas invoquer mon Père, qui me donnerait aussitôt plus de douze légions d'anges?" Toute pensée qui se tourne vers Dieu dans la prière ou la louange est accueillie par le chœur céleste des messagers angéliques. Ces intuitions spirituelles nous apportent la patience, l'assurance, les directions dont nous avons besoin. Elles nous font monter plus haut que n'avaient pu le faire nos faibles chants, jusqu'à la conception bien nette de notre délivrance à l'égard du mal. Il nous faut toujours être alertes pour que ces harmonies divines n'échappent pas à notre attention. La gratitude, le repentir sincère rendent notre vigilance particulièrement efficace. Plus l'heure est sombre, plus il importe de refuser fermement les suggestions d'orgueil, de vengeance, d'improbité. Ces stratagèmes de l'esprit humain ne sont d'aucun secours pour saisir les harmonies du chœur céleste. Lorsque nous sommes tentés de croire que seule la force matérielle peut nous sauver, nous devrions nous souvenir que Dieu est infiniment bon, et continuer nos chants de joie.

La Science Chrétienne prouve combien sont efficaces les chants scientifiques, c'est-à-dire les louanges de Dieu basées sur la compréhension du fait que le bien est tout. Mrs. Eddy nous donne une définition des "anges" où nous trouvons ceci (*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, p. 581): "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme;" évidemment, il n'y a là rien qui s'adresse soit aux émotions, soit aux sens physiques. Mais, chose bien plus importante, ces "anges" éclairent la conscience, ils lui donnent la certitude. C'est ainsi qu'ils guérissent. L'inharmonie mentale et physique disparaît quand se font entendre les doux sons des chants angéliques. En somme, la maladie n'est qu'une illusion des sens. Dieu ne l'a point envoyée; il est donc impossible qu'elle soit réelle. Son langage trompeur s'adresse à la crainte, au traditionalisme du penser mortel; il ne trouve aucun écho dans la vraie nature spirituelle de l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu. Attachons-nous à ce grand fait et la conscience humaine s'élèvera jusqu'à la perception du bien, ce qui aura pour conséquence naturelle la guérison du corps.

Le chœur céleste se fait le mieux entendre lorsqu'on étudie fidèlement *Science et Santé*, le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien. Dans ce volume divinement inspiré, Mrs. Eddy montre la voie qui nous délivre du péché et des maladies. Elle écrit (p. 568): "Pour la victoire remportée sur un seul péché, nous rendons grâces, et nous magnifions l'Éternel des Armées. Que dirons-nous alors de la victoire définitive remportée sur tout péché? Le chant le plus haut, le plus doux qui soit jamais monté aux cieux, s'élève aujourd'hui plus clair, et plus proche du grand cœur du Christ; car l'accusateur n'est point là, et l'Amour fait entendre ses accords éternels et primordiaux."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Way of a Bill Collector in Java

THE INDONESIAN PEOPLES have a remarkable poise and dignity, derived from their calm, unhurried, graceful movement and their quiet, soft-spoken manner. Men and women alike have a fine posture, which is brought to perfection among the women especially, since from childhood onward they are trained in carrying burdens on their heads. One never ceases marveling at the sight of a line of island women on their way to market, heads heaped high with baskets, pottery, or other articles, gliding along swiftly and smoothly, the movement of their legs barely perceptible under the ankle-length sarongs. Harsh voices are hardly ever heard; conversation is low-toned and subdued. Moreover, when a native has nothing important to say he keeps quiet. . . . This seems strange to the chattering whites, but my native friends frequently remarked to me about what seemed to them the excessive and pointless loquacity of Europeans and Americans.

Along with gracefulness and poise, extreme politeness is an outstanding characteristic of most Indonesians. It is . . . a deep and genuine courtliness; and one finds it on all levels of native society. The poorest Javanese, receiving a guest in his tumbledown bamboo and thatch hut, acts the gracious gentleman naturally and effortlessly. I had full opportunity to observe and test this, for my business often took me to the homes of natives on the rather painful mission of dunning them for unpaid bills. Never once did I encounter unpleasantness in my victims. I may also confess that their disarming politeness cost me many a delinquent payment, for I found it very difficult to bully them as a competent bill collector should. They spotted my weakness, too, and I became known in the environs of Batavia as *tuan nyang ketawa*, "the smiling white man."—From "The Ageless Indies," by RAYMOND KENNEDY. (New York: John Day.)

The Heavenly Choir

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN DELIGHT to acknowledge the presence of good. Human consciousness, even though untaught in the facts of spiritual being, mounts in praise to sing God's glory. The Book of Psalms in the Hebrew Scriptures, which forms so beloved a part of our English Bible, enshrines some of the most majestic sacred songs ever uttered. Later, in early Christian history, the followers of the way which Christ Jesus opened for mankind, lifted their hearts to hymn the glories of that infinite light which they identified with God. Through spontaneous rejoicing in the realization or expectation of good, mortals draw closer to the understanding of the spiritual source of all real harmony and gladness. Even in the midst of their captivity, the children of Israel sang out their joyous confidence in God's power to deliver them. In that touching poem which we know as the one hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm, we read: "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing: then said they among the heathen, The Lord hath done great things for them. . . . He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

The ability to rejoice in the midst of the forebodings of the physical senses should rest on a stronger foundation than human optimism. As we come to know more of God's nature, and recognize that He is unchangingly good, and unceasingly powerful, our rejoicing takes on the quality of true substance. It is through Christian Science that we can learn how to gain the understanding which will enable us to stand on God's side. For, standing there, we have everything to rejoice over. It was by standing with the unshakable assurance of God's allness that Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, overcame the doubts, fears, malignity, and resistance which opposed her great mission. To see God's presence is, in effect, the happiest of all songs. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy wrote this tender prayer (p. 34): "Give us, dear God, again on earth the lost chord of Christ; solace us with the song of angels rejoicing with them that rejoice; that sweet charity which seeketh not her own but another's good, yea, which *knoweth no evil.*"

Our willingness to sing songs of praise to God when discord and tumult seem to be raging all around us, does not go unnoticed of the Father. On the occasion of his treacherous arrest, beset though he was by the envy and fury of entrenched authority, Christ Jesus asked calmly (Matthew 26:53), "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" Every thought which turns toward God in prayer or praise is met by a heavenly choir of angel messages. These spiritual intuitions bring to us the endurance, the assurance, the guidance which we most need. They bear us up, higher even than our own songs, into the realization of deliverance from evil. We need to be very watchful that these divine harmonies do not pass us by unheeded. Our watchfulness becomes keener through gratitude and repentance. The darker the hour, the more firm must be our refusal to entertain suggestions of pride, revenge, or dishonesty. Not through such expedients of the human mind can we catch the strains of the heavenly choir. When we are tempted to believe that only material power can save us, we must remember God's goodness, and keep on singing.

Christian Science proves that scientific singing, that is, praise to God, which springs from a clear understanding of the allness of good, is effective and powerful. "Angels," which Mrs. Eddy has defined, in part (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 581), as "God's thoughts passing to man," make no appeal to the emotions or physical senses. But, much more important, they convince consciousness. Doing this, they heal. Inharmonies of thought and body fade away when the deep notes of the angel songs make themselves heard. Sickness, after all, is only an illusion of the senses. God did not send it; hence, it cannot be real. Its siren song, appealing to fear and conventional habits of mortal thinking, can force no response from the real Godlike nature of man, made in God's own image. To hold fast to this great fact lifts human consciousness to the perception of good, and a healed body is the natural outcome.

The heavenly choir is best heard through faithful study of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health. In this divinely inspired volume Mrs. Eddy points the way of freedom from sin and sickness. She writes (p. 568): "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Music-portrait

Erect as melody and tall
Within the golden frame,
Her instrument
Red-bronze beneath her chin,
The woman with the violin
Is playing on my wall;
The fiddler's face absorbed,
A little proud,
Musician's heavy lids that cloud
The blue dream
Listening—

I know the very note she plays,
(Who better!)
And there it stays,
Painted, perpetuated,
The bow, a lightning-flash,
The finger true upon the string—

So let her play,
And proudly—
For is not music proud
In such array
Of master-color?

Remembering,
I hear again the canvas sing,
The painter laugh aloud!

LEONORA SPEYER

A Gypsy From Bloomsbury

THIS IS HOW Fothergill changed his life and died to Bloomsbury. One morning he made his way to Whitechapel Road, and there he bought a barrow. The Whitechapel barrows are of all sizes, from the barrow wheeled about by a boy with half a dozen heads of cabbages to barrows drawn by a tall pony, such as on Sundays take the members of a club to Epping Forest. They are all precisely the same in plan and construction, only in the larger sizes the handles develop or evolve into shafts; and they are equally suitable, according to size, for the vending of whelks, for a hot-potato can, a piano organ, or for the conveyance of a cheery and numerous party to the Derby. Fothergill bought a medium sized "developed" one, and also a donkey to fit; he had it painted white, picked out with green—the barrow, not the donkey—and when his arrangements were complete, stabled the whole for the night in Bloomsbury. The following morning, before the early red had quite faded from the sky, the exodus took place. . . . Fothergill turned down Oxford Street, sitting on the shaft . . . and disappeared from our sight, heading west at a leisurely pace. So he passed out of our lives by way of the Bayswater Road.—From "Pagan Papers," by KENNETH GRAHAME (1900).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with

Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

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'We Have Done Pretty Well . . .'

Associated Press

Davis Warns That War Effort Lags

OWI chief declares that United States can be defeated unless great effort is made.

Nation only 'ankle deep' in conflict, he says—Production fails to meet promises.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The full statement by the Office of War Information, warning that the United States could lose the war, follows:

The Office of War Information is directed, among other things, to facilitate the development of an informed and intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort. Accordingly it may, from time to time, supplement the current news with a review of the general situation.

We are deep in what may be the decisive year of the war. But 1942 will be the decisive year only if our enemies do not succeed in inflicting crippling blows on our Allies before the year is out. Even if they fail in that, they will still take a lot of licking. But if they should paralize the striking power of Russia, or wear down the endurance of China or break the British power in the Middle East, the war will be decided in some later year not now foreseen, and victory will be far more costly.

It is not intended here to discuss the military situation except as it relates to what the American people are doing about it. We always knew that for us, 1942 would be largely a year of preparation, and that our Allies would have to do most of the fighting during most of the year. Before we can do much of the fighting we must move great numbers of men and vast masses of material over enormous distances. This job, so far, has been done with entire success; but we are going to have to keep on doing it, in increasing volume, until the war is won.

Heavy Shipping Losses

Meanwhile, compelled to spread out our naval forces far more widely, and far more thinly, than could have been foreseen, we have paid for the perfect protection given to our troop convoys to Europe and the South Seas with heavy shipping losses off our own coasts. During the first half of this year, sinkings of merchant shipping far exceeded new construction. The months of June and July showed a decided improvement in shipbuilding, and in July the curve of submarine sinkings the world over turned downward. We hope that this trend will continue, but nobody can be sure; production of small vessels for the antisubmarine campaign is still lagging, and in June was less than half of schedule. Even if shipbuilding continues to rise and sinkings to decrease, we shall probably be well into 1943 before we again have as much merchant shipping as we had on Dec. 7, 1941.

Meanwhile, our Allies have carried most of the load, and we have not given them as much help as we had led them to expect. Partly this is not our fault, except in such degree as the enemy's victories may be our fault; the cutting of the Burma Road made it harder to supply China and German activity on the route to Murmansk makes it harder to supply Russia. But by and large, we have not been producing war material to the maximum of available capacity, and have not been getting that material to the fighting fronts in the time and in the volume that will be needed to win.

We have done pretty well, but not well enough. Our forces in the Pacific, after the initial disaster at Pearl Harbor and on the Philippine airfields, worked heroically at a heavy disadvantage, in numbers as well as in distance. The wonder is not that we lost so much but that we held on to so much; but we did lose plenty.

The battles in the Coral Sea, the greater battle at Midway, were brilliant victories against superior forces; but they were defensive victories. We held the enemy on the 20-yard line and punted out of danger, but his goal posts are still a long way off. We held the Central Pacific and reinforced Australia; but he still holds the Philippines, and the Dutch islands, and the rubber that we need.

At home, too, we have done pretty well, but not well enough. Our production, measured by our standards of a couple of years ago, is amazing; measured against what we need to win, it is not yet enough. In June we fell slightly below schedule in total military planes, in total combat planes, and in most of the individual types; we made more planes than any other country in the world, but we did not make as many as we said we were going to make. The same is true of tanks, of most types of artillery, and of naval vessels—particularly the small craft needed to fight submarines.

Raw Material Shortage

We have made in the past two years a tremendous plant expansion. Now we have more factories than, at the moment, we can use—not too many, perhaps, compared to the ultimate need, but too many for the amount of raw materials at present available. Faulty control of inventories and of flow of materials has necessitated some temporary shutdowns. The war production drive is taking a new turn, emphasizing materials until we get enough of them to keep all our factories busy. Mistakes made this time were perhaps unavoidable and will not be made again, but their consequences will be with us for some time to come. And the resolution not to repeat them must be backed up by an intensified effort of the entire nation.

There is no doubt that the American people mean to win the war; but there is doubt that all of us realize how hard we are going to have to work to win it. The war is still a long way off, thanks to our good luck and the stubbornness of our Allies; but it may not stay a long way off unless we work at it harder than we are working now. Too many people seem to feel that we are fighting this war out of a surplus—a surplus of resources and productive capacity, a surplus of time. That is not true.

We have plenty of some resources; in others we are a have-not nation. Some of these are being supplied from abroad, at the peril of men's lives; for others we must find, or make, substitutes here at home. We must realize that and put up with it. We should all like to believe, for instance, that we are going to have all the rubber we need, for pleasure driving as well as for military and essential civilian uses. But there is no present prospect of that; if people eagerly believe everybody who tells them that there is going to be plenty of rubber, they are only fooling themselves, and helping the enemy.

Plant Conversion

We have great productive capacity, but conversion of that plant from peacetime to wartime uses was a job that had to be learned, and could not be learned without making mistakes. We cannot devote that plant primarily to war purposes without greater sacrifices in convenience and comfort than we are making now; and it must compete with the productive capacity of most of Europe, managed by men who have organized it only for war purposes. As for time, it will never be on our side till we use it better than the enemy does.

So far, our Allies have done most of the fighting; our casualties have been only about one in 3,000 of the American people. But wars are not won on production alone; they are won only by fighting battles with what you produce, and winning some of those battles. It is probable that we shall lose some of them, and certain that we are not going to win without heavy losses of men. We had better prepare ourselves for that, and learn to take it as our ancestors took it. In a global war we cannot expect always to win everywhere; we may have to learn to take local and temporary defeats as part of the price of ultimate victory. Our ancestors could do that; if we can't, we shall be unable to save the independence they won for us.

Could Lose This War

Our forces are being disposed as and where the military commanders believe they get the maximum of results according to the best professional judgment. In the war, since Dec. 7, no strategical plan or operation calling for or using American naval, land, or air forces has been adopted or carried out, except on the recommendation and with the approval of the top officers of the American Army and Navy. Popular pressure for action on this front or that of the many possible fronts can serve no useful purpose. When we cannot be strong and hit hard everywhere, we must be able to hit hard where it counts most, even at the price of leaving other areas inactive.

We could lose this war. We never have lost a war; but it has been remarked that this means only that our ancestors never lost a war; and our ancestors were never up against a war like this. It is a war against men with whom no honorable peace is possible; in both Europe and Asia they were fighting it by other means long before the shooting started, and their record proves that they would continue it by other means after the shooting stops, if they still had the power.

It is a total war, in which defeat by our enemies means destruction; the French learned that there could be no honorable submission to Hitler. To win a total war we must fight it totally, and we are not yet fighting it that hard. We are fighting fanatical men out for world domination, and we can beat them as badly as they want to beat us.

Many individual Americans have made great sacrifices, but as a nation we are not yet more than ankle deep in the war. We can win it, if we realize that winning it is the one vitally important thing in the world today; but we are not winning it yet. We have done pretty well, but pretty well is not enough. Nothing will be enough till we have won.

'But Not Well Enough . . .'

Associated Press

OWI Details 'Four Freedoms' in Exposition of Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The United States today unfolded to present and future allies a fuller picture of the world it is fighting for.

It offered a new and more detailed definition of the "essential freedoms" embraced in the Atlantic Charter.

"This free-ness, this liberty, this precious thing men love and mean to save, is the good granite ledge on which the United Nations now propose to raise their new world after victory," its statement declared.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in issuing the official exposition of "the four freedoms," said that full discussion of the United Nations' peace aims is itself a powerful weapon in the winning of the war.

"Our job," he pointed out, "is to win the war as swiftly as possible. But the tremendous effort that will be needed to win it will be made the more readily if the American people fully understand the objectives for which we fight.

"We are fighting not merely against something but for something—for a free world for those peoples who, as Secretary of State Hull has said, understand 'that enjoyment of liberty is the fruit of willingness to fight, suffer and die for it. . . .' The four freedoms, and the discussions to which it will contribute, should prove a useful guide toward the better understanding of the world toward which we strive."

The Office of War Information "White Paper," timed to commemorate the signing of the Atlantic Charter, expresses confidence that great good is going to come from the travail which the world is now experiencing.

"It will be remembered that the inquisitive Ben Franklin, testing the lightning with his kite, found in the storm's noisy violence the glimmerings of a secret which later illuminated the world. His example suggests that good news is sometimes hidden in bad weather. Today, in the storm which rages across the whole earth, men are sending up their kites to the new lightning, to try its possibilities and to prepare for clearing skies.

"The four freedoms guide them on. Freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear—these belong to all the earth and to all men everywhere. Our own country, with its ideas of equality, is an experiment which has been conducted against odds and with much patience and, best of all, with some success for most people. It has prospered and brought fresh hope to millions and new good to humanity.

"Even in the thick of war the experiment goes ahead with old values and new forms. Life is change. The earth shrinks in upon itself and we adjust to a world in motion, holding fast to the truth as we know it, confident that as long as the love of freedom shows in the eyes of men, it will show in their deeds."

Axis nations, the pamphlet points out, "promise a world in which the conquered peoples will live out their lives in the service of their masters."

In contrast, the United Nations "plan a world in which men stand straight and walk free, free not of all human trouble, but free of the fear of despotic power, free to develop as individuals, free to conduct and shape their affairs.

"We and our allies," it says, "are fighting today not merely to defend an honorable past and old slogans and faiths, but to construct a still more honorable and rewarding future. Fighting men, coming back from the war, will not be satisfied with a mere guarantee of dull security—they will expect to find work and a vigorous life."

The "four freedoms" are defined, in part, as follows:

Freedom of speech: "To live free a man must speak openly: gag him and he becomes either servile or full of cankers. Free government is then the most realistic kind of government, for it not only assumes that a man has something on his mind, but concedes his right to say it. It permits him to talk—not without fear of contradiction, but without fear of punishment. . . .

"The United States fights to preserve this heritage, which is the very essence of the four freedoms. How, unless there is freedom of speech, can freedom of religion or freedom from want or freedom from fear be realized? The enemies of all liberty flourish and grow strong in the dark of enforced silence."

Freedom of religion: "That part of man which is called the spirit and which belongs only to himself and to his God, is of the very first concern in designing a free world. It was not their stomachs but their immortal souls which brought the first settlers to America's shores, and they prayed before they ate. Freedom of conscience, the right to worship God, is part of our soil and of the sky above this continent.

"Freedom of worship implies that the individual has a source of moral values which transcends the immediate necessities of the community, however important they may be. It is one thing to pay taxes to the state—this men will do; it is another to submit their consciences to the state—this they politely decline. The wise community respects this mysterious quality in the individual, and makes its plans accordingly.

"The democratic guarantee of freedom of worship is not in the nature of a grant—it is in the nature of an admission. It is the state admitting that the spirit soars in illimitable regions beyond the collectors of customs. It was Tom Paine, one of the great voices of freedom in early America, who pointed out that a government could no more grant to man the liberty to worship God than it could grant to God the liberty of receiving such worship."

"Opposed to this democratic conception of man and of the human spirit is the totalitarian conception. The Axis powers pretend that they own all of a man, including his conscience. It was inevitable that the Nazis should try to deny the Christian Church, because in virtually every respect its teachings are in opposition to the Nazi ideal of race supremacy and of the subordination of the individual Christianity could only be an annoyance and a threat to Hitler's bid for power and his contempt for the common man."

Freedom from want: "The proposal that want be abolished from this world would be pretentious, or even ridiculous, were it not for two important recent discoveries.

"One is the discovery that, beyond any doubt, men now possess the technical ability to produce in great abundance the necessities of daily life—enough for everyone. This is a revolutionary and quite unprecedented condition on earth, which stimulates the imagination and quickens the blood.

"Another is the discovery (or rather the realization) that the earth is one planet indivisible—that one man's hunger is every other man's hunger. We know now that the world must be looked at whole if men are to enjoy the fruits they are now able to produce, and if the inhabitants of the globe are to survive and prosper. . . .

"People are worried about the period which will follow this war. Some fear the peace more than they fear the war. But the picture is neither hopeless nor is it black.

"Already, in this country and abroad, agencies are at work making preliminary studies and designing machinery to stabilize the peacetime world which will follow the war. They are preparing to re-employ the returning soldier, to maintain buying power at a high level, to stand behind industry while it is changing back to peaceable products, to guarantee a certain security to the groups which need such guarantees.

"The fact that these plans are being drawn is itself encouraging, for when trouble is anticipated and fairly faced, it is less likely to ensue. . . .

"The beginning has been made. The right to work. The right to fair pay. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care. The right to security. The right to live in an atmosphere of free enterprise. We state these things as 'rights'—not because man has any natural right to be nourished and sheltered, not because the world owes any man a living, but because unless man succeeds in filling these preliminary needs his only development is backward and downward, his only growth malignant, and his last resource war.

"All of these opportunities are not in the American record yet, and they are not yet in the world's portfolio in the shape of blueprints. Much of America and most of the world are not properly fed, clothed, housed. But there has never been a time, since the world began, when the hope of providing the essentials of life to every man and woman and child has been so good, or when the necessity has been so great.

"It can be done. The wealth exists in the earth, the power exists in the hills, men have the tools and the training. What remains to be seen is whether they have the wit and the moral character to work together and to lay aside their personal greed. . . .

"Freedom from want is neither a conjurer's trick nor a madman's dream. The earth has never known it, nor anything approaching it. But free men do not accept the defeatist notion that it never will. The freeing of all people from want is a continuing experiment, the oldest and most absorbing one in the laboratory, the one that has produced the strangest gases and the loudest explosions. It is a people's own experiment and goes on through the courtesy of chemists and physicists and poets and technicians and men of strong faith and unshakable resolve."

Freedom from fear: "No structure of peace, no design for a good world, will have any solidity or strength or even any meaning unless it disperses the shadow of this fear and brings reassurance to men and women, not only for themselves but for their children and their children's children. Aggressive war, sudden armed attack, secret police, these must be forever circumvented. The use of force, historically the means of settling disputes, must be made less and less feasible on earth, until it finally becomes impossible.

"Even though the underlying causes which foment wars may not be immediately eradicated from the earth, the physical act of war can be prevented when people, by their ingenuity, their intelligence, their memory, and their moral nature, choose to do so.

"Force can be eliminated as a means of political action only if it be opposed with an equal or greater force—which is economic and moral and which is backed by collective police power, so that in a community of nations no one nation or group of nations will have the opportunity to commit acts of aggression against any neighbor, anywhere in the world."

To Change the Subject:

'New Eden' in Retrospect** ..... **By Ethel C. Ince

In the dim light of the old attic, the three beds looked neglected and forlorn. They were huddled near one another at the stairway end of the attic, and it was easy to picture the small girlish figures scampering up the steps and scrambling into them, hurrying to take advantage of waning evening light, for artificial illumination, except in emergency, was frowned upon in that household.

The four-poster double bed stood squarely across the middle of the attic, its low posts at head and foot meeting the sloping roof. That would be where Anna and Louisa had slept, the low peaked roof so close above them that it was well they were only 10 and 12 years old. A full-grown occupant would have risked bringing her head sharply against the low beams, had she sat up suddenly in the dark. An entry in Louisa's diary records one of her enjoyments in her attic bedroom. "It rained when I went to bed," she wrote, "and made a pretty noise on the roof."

The trundle bed stood limply to one side of the four-poster. That was Beth's, and Abba May probably slept beside her, after she outgrew the wooden cradle that stood in the opposite corner.

I reached out a hand and rocked the cradle idly, thinking how often their mother must have rocked it in just that way, when the "little woman" who was occupying it at that particular moment demanded comfort. But she probably rocked the cradle with her foot, her hands keeping their faithful vigil with tasks that grew more numerous with each passing year.

Approach to Values

An hour spent with the most widely known family in American literature—the Alcotts—is one of those rare oases, where the superficialities of our hurried age seem less important and demanding, and we come nearer to values that endure unchanged while centuries pass.

"The sun and evening sky do not look calmer than Alcott and his family at Fruitlands," wrote Emerson in his Journal, after a visit to them. "They seemed to have arrived at the fact—to have got rid of the show, and so to be serene."

Even the children felt the serenity. "In the afternoon, I sewed for my dolly and took care of Abba, then all went to walk in the woods," Anna wrote in her diary. "It was quiet and beautiful there, and I felt a calmness in myself. The sun was shining and the birds were singing in the branches of the high trees. It was so beautiful it seemed as if God was near me."

Louisa, with her more energetic, impetuous nature, noticed it, too. "I rose at five and had my bath," she wrote in her diary one September day. "I love cold water! Then we had our singing lesson with Mr. Lane. After breakfast, I washed dishes and ran on the hill till nine and had some thoughts—it was so beautiful up there."

Anna also found the baths worthy of mention in her diary. "In the afternoon, I had my shower bath and sewed," or "In the evening, I played and had a shower bath, and then went to bed."

A shower bath seems a strangely modern contrivance for that primitive idealistic community, where even a drink of milk was banned, and where Bronson Alcott and Joseph Palmer harnessed themselves to the plow to till the fields, because their principles forbad them to require such labor of an ox. But the seeming incongruity was explained, many years later, by a woman who, as a small girl, had visited the Alcott children at Fruitlands. The bath, she said, was an outdoor arrangement of clothes horses, set in a circle and hung with sheets that hid the bather within. Some wooden steps were brought near, and Mr. Alcott mounted them and poured water from a pitcher through a sieve on the head of the bather.

Told in Book

This sylvan scene is pleasantly described in "Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands," a compilation by Clara Endicott Sears, to whom the story was told. It was easy to picture how popular this homemade shower would have been with the children and with what pride they would have recorded it in their diaries

The sloping meadows and woodlands of Fruitlands are emerald green again this summer, as they were 99 years ago, when Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane set out to establish there a New Eden. The beautiful view of the valley and of Wachusett and Monadnock mountains and a chain of blue hills in the distance is still unobstructed, as when Emerson visited it and afterwards wrote of its little pioneering group, "Their manners and behavior in the house and the field were those of superior men—of men at rest. . . . And it seemed so high an attainment that I thought . . . that these men ought to be maintained in their place by the country for its culture."

Although no national grant was forthcoming to perpetuate the ideals of that little community, memories of them hover still about the old farm in Harvard, where they flourished through one lovely summer and radiant autumn. Standing on the doorstep of the old ochre-red house today, one can almost hear the persuasive tones of the benign philosopher exhorting his household to remember that "One's piety is best displayed in his pursuits," and to enter with their whole hearts into the life of the New Eden for, "Our ideals are our better selves."

The Country Speaks: Carmel

Cosmopolitan and Quaint** ..... **By Nate White

South of here is a small community which is taking each day in stride. It is Carmel, a quaint village by the sea.

Carmel is not out of the world. Yet it is not a part of the world—at least, it is not a part of that blatant world which we here in San Francisco know. Carmel is not metropolitan. It is cosmopolitan. It is a lens through which one looks at the world. It is not a rose-colored lens. Blue is blue in Carmel and black is black. Perhaps that is what is characteristic about this lens. It is true.

On first arrival in Carmel one may have a sense of detachment—detachment from the world. He may soon find that all along in that other blatant world of exorbitant headlines he had been detached—detached from realities.

Blue is blue in Carmel. Just so, the thoughts which occur there, completely unoffended by blatant headlines, are genuine. For the moment Carmel is the focal point of the Pacific, if one is in Carmel. Japan is very close. The same waters which wash the white sands there bathe Japan. Alaska is near by. Do not the seals returning from the north play in Carmel Bay? Great ships in the distant off shore report Australia and Hawaii are not far away.

So Carmel is not out of the world. But there you are not out of focus either. Your thoughts are not diverted and perverted by the incongruous efforts of some publications to make street sales

For instance, can we win by hating?

Various sorts of propaganda and campaigns here in San Francisco had almost convinced us we had to hate to win.

Carmel showed us the true perspective.

While we were here the eighth annual Carmel Bach Festival was in progress. It was headlined with a three-column "banner" in the village weekly newspaper, The Carmel Pine Cone Cymbal. The 12-page paper was given over to discussions of Bach, of a statue of Bach to be unveiled, of an art show, of drama, books, "of cabbages and kings," of the doings of Carmelites under the heading "Pine Needles," and of the interesting experiences of some dog inhabitants.

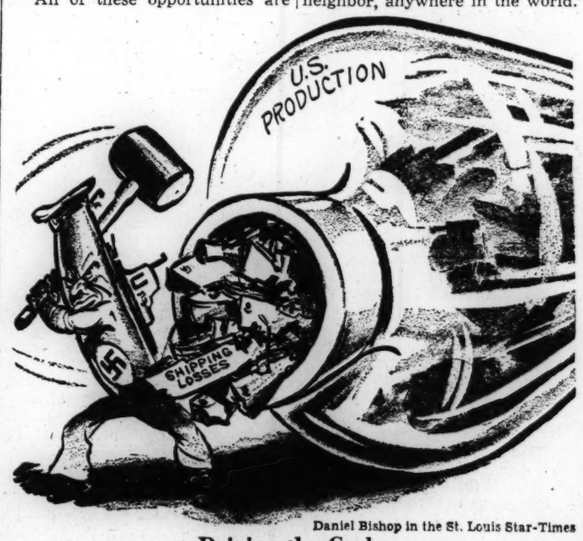
A letter to the editor rejoiced that Carmel is ahead of most of the nation by making plans to install a drinking fountain for horses and hitching posts downtown.

Some "fireworks" were promised the Carmelites by the League of Women Voters. Rival candidates for Congress and perhaps even the two major rival candidates for Governor of California were to debate their views in Lincoln and Douglas style on such subjects as "Will private automobiles he requisitioned?" "Is there really a shortage of sugar?" and "Should we try another League of Nations after the War?"

The art show, which we visited, contained the work of some soldier-artists. Some of it was "horror" material. The bulk showed war and Army existence as temporary and only the result of the poor focusing of our day. The ties and strength of peace were shown outstandingly.

This then was what Carmel wanted to say:

"Nothing is gained by adjourning intelligence, nor by forsaking love. Through deep drafts of Bach one finds that only love can drown out hate and that only the diligence of the enlightened can free the unenlightened—not hatred."



Daniel Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

Driving the Cork

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

London Painters Assert Zeal

By Jan Gordon

London

Possibly not since the war started have so many exhibitions of the highest interest been shown in London at one time as during the last few weeks. At the Wallace Collection, Hertford House, the Artists' Aid to Russia Exhibition, organized by the Central Art Institute to help Mrs. Winston Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund, has assembled nearly a thousand works in painting and sculpture. Combining excellent examples of our best painters with a first-class selection of the younger, as well as several discoveries of unknowns, this is a very interesting exhibition.

At the Royal Exchange a sifted selection from the Recent Acquisitions of the Tate Gallery is being displayed under exceptional circumstances. The construction of the hall allows the more important of the pictures to be hung in bays by themselves, thus doing away with the crowding "gallery" feeling that so much disturbs concentration in ordinary exhibitions.

The new Special Masterpiece of the month at the National Gallery, which also enjoys this privilege of solitude for contemplation, is Tintoretto's "St. George and the Dragon." This masterpiece, with its brilliantly solved problems of composition, is well known; but now many have realized that it was one of the first works of a thoroughly feminist nature, the chief interest being diverted from the dangers of the hero to the agitation of the pretty, destined victim?

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At the National Gallery, also, is the second edition of water colors and drawings for the Recording Britain scheme, sponsored by the Pilgrim Trust. This proves that the topographical task is discovering the right kind of interpreters. The scheme will undoubtedly prove to have an artistic importance hardly perhaps envisaged at the outset, when it was devised as something of an artistic charity. This exhibition serves also as a good setting for a set of brilliant drawings of "Windsor Castle," commissioned by the Queen from John Piper, after she had seen his contributions to the first series of Recording Britain sketches.

The Victoria and Albert Museum (South Kensington) makes a valuable contribution to education by photographic (and factual) evidence with a review of the development of stone carving. This is a historical survey of the world-wide results of attempts to carve images in hard stone. The striking similarities of results produced by like means must cause any reflective man to think deeply. The powerful effect of keeping well within the limits of the medium is emphasized by a vivid series of African wood-sculptures and the whole argument is then visibly transferred to examples of the modern idiom evolved by contemporary artists.

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We have been waiting for some effect of stimulation, such as was experienced at the end of the last war, and now the evidence seems to be coming along, though not actually in war paintings. The exhibition of Imaginative Art since the War at the Leicester Galleries has been commented on earlier. In some ways we should discount the fact that the play of fantasy and ingenuity has been almost excluded from the art of painting for a good many hundred years. The sudden recognition of respectable categories in which whimsy, fancy, and invention may be openly exercised is something for which the war is not responsible. But the feeling of a need to exercise these faculties, the idea that these qualities may be able to express things growing within the artist, in a way that had not been previously acknowledged, have undoubtedly been made more acute; and the consequent urge to a more intensive kind of expression is probably excited by what is happening now.

Artists of Fame and of Promise, which has followed the above at the Leicester Gallery, contrasts the young and coming person with painters of established reputation, and reveals (as does the Artists' Aid to Russia Exhibition) an encouraging amount of vitality in our younger group.

At the Lefevre Gallery a collective show of Matthew Smith brings out the magnificence of that artist in a way hitherto not completely shown. Matthew Smith, though he paints quite ordinary subjects, seems to recall emotionally the times when all crimsons and emeralds were velvet, all whites satin, and all yellows gold embroidery. He boldly brushes in a pot of flowers, a dish of fruit or an ordinary girl lying on a sofa, but all his work has a sensuous richness of color and of material that thrusts it straight into the day of le Grand Roi himself.

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After the sheer opulence of Matthew Smith, the critic is likely to regard other pictures with a jaundiced eye. William Roberts, with his tubular robots at the Redfern Gallery, for instance, looks horridly mechanical until one reflects that the difference between Matthew Smith and Roberts is like the difference between a tree and a building. The tree grows, develops, the tree has a gesture; the building was planned, built, it has no gesture but a purpose. Roberts' East-End robots seem deliberately to represent a strange blend of optimism and pessimism. They seem to say, "Yes, we are misshapen, ape-like creatures, the result of civilizatic'n's coarse and limiting moulds, but why worry? We can be gay for all that. What does it matter as long as it doesn't affect our spirits?"

Vollentine; John Lindquist

Scene of the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival

The Old Barn Studio and the New Barn Theater at Ted Shawn's dance center near Lee, Mass. Insets: Mr. Shawn; and a closeup of the weather vane, which is a sculptured sketch of Barton Mumaw, formerly a member of Shawn's Ensemble of Men Dancers.

Dance Festival in War Time

By Margaret Lloyd

Lee, Mass.

Private Barton Mumaw is scheduled to appear on the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival programs in the Berkshires this week, and Private Jess Meeker to play his piano accompaniments. These artists, long associated with Ted Shawn's Ensemble of Men Dancers, expected to serve on the school faculty, but were called to military service instead. A furlough makes their professional appearance possible.

Nine out of 11 former Shawn Dancers are in the armed forces of the United States, and some of them, by official courtesy and their own initiative, find opportunity for dance practice in free hours. Shawn himself served in the last war.

The feat of sustaining a dance festival in war time is due to the courage and perseverance of that famous American dancer, who with his equally famous partner, Ruth St. Denis, laid the practical foundations of the American dance as an art form over 25 years ago. That partnership, since dissolved, was the parent tree which has continually put forth new shoots and branches, while the leaders have individually developed. Isadora Duncan, their contemporary pioneer, gave impetus to the shaping of the American dance through her ideas, but she in person worked mainly in European territory.

* * *

Shawn is managing director of the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, an incorporated, non-profit-making institution including a school which may prove to be the cornerstone of a University of the Dance. Students from all over the United States and parts of Canada are attending this school. Guest artists representing dance forms contributory to the changeful permanency of the American dance are making weekly visits, conducting classes, and participating in the performances.

The theme of the Festival is The American Dance—Its Sources and Influences, and it emphasizes the fact that these sources are not all rooted in American soil, and that these influences, like the American population, are often immigrant.

For example, also scheduled for this week's program is Asadata Dafora, a noted exponent of African dances, which may be said to be the actual source of the American Negro dance. Shawn will give his interpretations of the American Indian dance, and Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara will draw from their research into the Eighteenth-Century Court dance, a remote European form which has none the less made its contribution to the composite American dance.

* * *

Last week's program was devoted to dances of the Orient, as translated by Americans who have long and deeply studied them. The costumes were authentic and wonderful to behold. The source-material was authentic. In the case of La Meri, it was presented in her own choregraphical adaptations. La Meri brings out the humor of the Indic dance as well as its serenity and variety, and she and her company of Natya Dancers, Americans all, of differing ancestries, danced with refreshing verve and charm.

A newcomer to the field, Seiko Sarina, who gave her first American performance as an Oriental dancer at the International Dance Festival held at Jacob's Pillow last summer, has specialized in the dances of the Far East. A gracious quality of gentleness pervaded her performance of a Balinese Legong, a fragment of a Cambodian ballet, and a composition of her own inspired by a porcelain figurine of the Tang Dynasty. Whatever its symbology, the latter dance of a maiden and a silver lotus flower looked somewhat soft in comparison with the virility of the American dance today. The Cambodian fragment was more unusual and appealing, with its inlay of vigor under the delicate femininity.

Sarina danced with the Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet of the Chicago Opera during the prime of that company's existence, and having spent the intervening years in the Far East, was about to embark on her European career in Paris just before its fall. She barely managed to escape with her gorgeous costumes, leaving her bank account behind. War has dispersed her native orchestra so that she has to rely on piano accompaniments, and not too successfully. Failing the musicians (she has the instruments), it would be better to use recorded native music as La Meri does.

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Shawn, also to piano accompaniment, performed his Cosmic Dance of Siva, which until last summer had not been revived for 13 years. There is fortunately very little to his solid silver costume, for what there is weighs 45 pounds. It is largely headdress and was made for him by silversmiths in India when he was touring there. Shawn's Dance of Siva, based on the familiar bronze figure of the Hindu god of dance, is, to this observer, a simplification of the abstractions of Hindu mythology, a straightforward, American-style delivery of what to the Occidental thought remains ever secret and mysterious. But in the Pentecost of Jacob's Pillow there are no foreign tongues—all is harmonized in the universal language of dance.

The Festival is to run into September, with four performances a week—on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons at 5, and Saturday evenings at 9. It opened in July with neighbor folk dancers from the Berkshires, Sammy Spring fiddling and calling; a selection of Shawn's concert folk pieces; and an American folk ballet by Agnes de Mille. A Spanish program was given by Argentinita and her company, and a survey of One Hundred Years of Ballroom Dancing the week after that.

Next week the Dancers of Tomorrow will have their fling, the Youngest Generation of American Dancers presenting in their own choregraphy what they envision of the American dance. The following week the Second Generation American Dancers will be represented by Helen Tamiris, Miriam Winslow, and Don Oscar and Elizabeth Becque. The omission here of the great American innovators who stem from the Denishawn School—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, and Charles Weidman—is not for lack of invitation but because these dancers are otherwise engaged.

Anna Duncan, disciple of Isadora, Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn will share the program by First Generation American Dancers. A production of European classical ballet by guest artists under the direction of Bronislava Nijinska will follow; and a tenth and final program to be announced later will probably consist of new works by American choregraphers.

Not all of the American dance—its beginnings, its fulfillment and its prophecy—can be summed up in a single season. It is enough that dance lives and grows and has found a center in the midst of war; that it is doing active war service, not only in rhythmic training of the body, but in the elation of the spirit that dancing gives and gives out; that here, as elsewhere, the part of dance in the democratic culture America is fighting for is preserved. The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival is showing in particular how that culture comes of many peoples, peoples who are inherently and will ultimately become manifest as one. It forecasts in the unified terms of dance the unity of the world.

The weather vane that tops the beautiful new barn theater, home of the festival events, is a hand-wrought image, made by the theater's architect, Joseph E. Franz, of Dancer Barton Mumaw in his joyous Bach Bourrée.

It seems to say: Private Barton Mumaw, and all other dancer-soldiers, the dance awaits your jubilant return. It is carrying on in your absence, it is doing what it can do while you are doing what must be done. We thank you for laying down your careers a little while. There will yet be for you "a time to dance."

Male Cast in Sea Play

By Harold Hobson

London

It is a curious fact that the three London plays of the last 20 years which have had casts all of one sex have been enormous successes. "Journey's End" was a triumph for actors, whilst "Nine Till Six" and "The Women" gave long runs to companies consisting entirely of actresses. Now "Lifeline," by Norman Armstrong, at the Duchess, provides the actors with the chance of once again bringing the scores level.

Mr. Armstrong has sent his players in to bat on a good wicket. The British public generally is far more alive during the present struggle to the paramount importance of the work of the Merchant Navy than it was a quarter of a century ago. Every added restriction upon motoring, every extension of rationing, every reduction in the size of our already minute newspapers serves to remind us that, wherever the war might be won, it could certainly be lost on the Atlantic. Consequently, the dirty little tramp steamer, with its unreliable engines, its hot-tempered captain (Wilfrid Lawson), its embittered first officer (Terence de Marney), and its slow-moving, obstinate engineer (Frank Pettingel), which is the sole scene of the action of "Lifeline," easily becomes the focus of an absorbed interest.

* * *

The writer of a play in which there are either no men or no women has the same advantage as the writer of a sonnet. He works under severe restrictions. These restrictions are not a handicap. They are a help. They canalize his energies, and give them direction. By the very nature of his cast, Mr. Armstrong is prevented from exploring once again those regions of stale romance which the screen and the stage have discussed so many thousands of times already. He is forced into new country by the conditions in which he works, and, by the frank acceptance of limitations, reaps the reward of originality.

His story is the account of a single crossing of the Atlantic eastward. The ship is attacked twice, and the second time it has to be abandoned. The captain is fatally wounded, and his place is taken by the disgruntled first officer already mentioned. By a fine, if sentimental, touch, this man, as the curtain falls, is shown stepping exactly into the traditions and the pride of his predecessor. "Lifeline" is a moving and virile play, an admirable mirror to an existence full of peril and glory. Possibly in the interests of a realism which I think is mistaken, it sometimes parades a license of speech which is merely ugly. But this is its only fault.

* * *

"Lifeline" is outspoken. "The Springtime of Others" is inarticulate. It is inarticulate by set design, for its author, Jean Jacques Bernard, is a master of the delicate and difficult art of implication by silence. At the peak of emotion his characters can never find words to express what is in them; a look, a pause, is the climax to which he invariably builds; and his stage, when frozen into silence, is then at its most eloquent. In some of his pieces, in "Martine," for example, he uses this muted art to subtle and poignant effect, but in "The Springtime of Others" it is applied to the not intrinsically attractive theme of a mother who is jealous of her own daughter. This part is played, at the Arts Theater Club, by Mary Hinton, who touches nothing she does not adorn. Jeremy Hawk and Isolde Denham bring an ingenuous charm to two young people moving about in a world whose complexity they vaguely feel, but do not understand. The play, while not wholly cleansed of an essential discomfort, is masterly in construction, its emotions are exquisitely defined, and it is charmingly acted.

Raoul Walsh will direct "Background to Danger," the new George Raft picture, as soon as he completes work on his current production, Errol Flynn's "Gentleman Jim." Peter Lorre will be seen with Raft in the new film, which is based on Eric Ambler's novel.

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Metro has signed Richard Whorf for "Keeper of the Flame," starring Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn.

San Francisco Musical Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

So far as San Francisco audiences are concerned, opera in English is ceasing to be a theory. "The Devil and Daniel Webster" followed its recent indoor local première with an extraordinary outdoor success at the Sigmund Stern Recreation Grove. Furthermore, a vernacular version of Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio," in the Community Playhouse, met with such approval that it was promptly repeated.

Nine thousand persons heard the legendary New England play-opera at the Grove. They accepted its native text as a matter of course. By understanding every word, they were able uninterruptedly to feel the drama and enjoy the comedy of the story. The performance by local artists once more was excellent. Nicholas Goldschmidt was a spirited conductor. (He has now been engaged to produce American operas at Columbia University.) Although Douglas Moore's orchestral score was handicapped by lack of amplification, it sharply enhanced the values of Stephen Vincent Benét's narrative.

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For the "Abduction," the English text was the work of Ruth and Thomas Martin, whose version of "The Magic Flute" is known in New York at the Metropolitan. Their writing proved natural, accurate, and amusing. Hence the entire performance was able to attain a charming and cultivated style. Walter Herbert's conducting was crisp and expressive. There was a whimsical fancy in Felicia Altman's stage designs. Verna Osborne and Paul Walti brought fresh voice and youthfulness to the romantic leads. Comic support was provided delightfully by Peggy Engel, the virile-voiced Carl Hague and Truman Thompson. Arthur Fleischer, the stage director, also appeared on the scene as a dignified, compassionate Pasha.

At Mills College, the six Sunday afternoon programs of the Budapest String Quartet were retained by the campus. The six Wednesday programs have been giving vast pleasure to matinee audiences within the city. The Budapest group surely is one of the finest on the platform today. It is profound in feeling, rich in tone, versatile in style, consummate in skill. Its city concerts have been devoted to Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, and Brahms. For its Mills College audiences it has interpreted Beethoven, Dittersdorf, Rieti, Milhaud, Elgar, Jacobi, Purcell and Shostakovitch.

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The Stern Grove events each Sunday have been characteristically various. Gaetano Meralo first conducted the San Francisco Symphony personnel in a popular concert of Handel, Dvořák, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Borodin, Johann Strauss, and Saint-Saëns. Rose Resnick, pianist, shared a recital with John Laurence, Navy baritone. Virginia Morley and Livingston Gearhart, the young American duo-piano team, again charmed their listeners. Eugene Fulton successfully presented his Redwood City Bel Canto Chorus.

Waldemar Jacobsen directed the Bach Choir in its annual Bach concerts at St. Paulus Lutheran Church. Russell Roberts, in a song program, proved to be a tenor of expressive intelligence, with something yet to acquire in the way of a mellow tenor. Good promise was shown, in their separate ways, by Robert Leeds, a deep-voiced young baritone, and Phyllis Moad, a youthful violinist, giving a joint concert. Leonore Joffe of childish years, gave a violin recital all her own. Nicholas Goldschmidt was sponsored by the Composers' Forum in an interesting recital of modern American composers. Estelle Caen accompanied him in music of Ernest Bloch, Albert Elkus and Charles Cushing (all of the University of California Faculty) and of Randall Thompson, Douglas Moore, and the young San Franciscan, Ray Green.

Not to leave certain springtime events out of the chronicle, one must recall the concluding recital of Maxim Schapiro's historical cycle of six programs. Mr. Schapiro concluded his huge undertaking with the same authority and insight with which he carried through its earlier stages. The music included a trenchant, poetic early Sonata of Prokofieff, Darius Milhaud's quietly lyric "Album of Mme. Bovary" and diverse works of Stravinsky, Villa-Lobos, Medtner, Rieti, Bartok and the San Franciscan, Charles Jones.

Rodzinski Visits Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Artur Rodzinski, who directed the fifth week of the Ravinia Festival's performances, made what must be considered a considerable triumph of his activities. He did not offer many novelties—in three of his programs there was only one—but in the interpretation of what might be considered the classic repertory he brought forth so much warmth and drama that well-worn pieces often took on an aspect of freshness.

The week began (July 28) with the Overture to Weber's "Oberon," whose romantic possibilities Mr. Rodzinski ably underlined. He made much, too, of the Fifth Symphony by Shostakovitch, which already had been performed this season by Dimitri Mitropoulos. The Russian's composition is one which the Cleveland conductor has made particularly his own, and he had been insistent upon an opportunity to show what he could do with it. Mr. Rodzinski did, indeed, do a great deal with the work. He accentuated the stark power of the music, perhaps even extracted from the score, by sheer enthusiasm, more beauty than is inherent in it. In a certain Slavonic impulsiveness, and in comprehension of the music's theatrical qualities, it was the most remarkable reading that the symphony has received in these parts.

The concert was made notable, too, by reason of the participation in it of Joseph Szigeti, who elected to be heard in the Violin Concerto by Brahms. This artist stands somewhat apart from his colleagues in that he does not affect great virtuosity, nor does he possess the passion nor the velvet tone of some of them. The connoisseurs may declare that Mr. Szigeti's bowing is stiff and awkward—which, indeed, it is—but his musical feeling is indisputable, and his attitude to great music is that of a performer who puts such music first, and his own successes only second. By those tokens the performance of the concerto was worthy of all praise.

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Mr. Rodzinski had the second concert (July 30) to himself. He began it with a vivacious interpretation of the "Classical" Symphony by Prokofieff. It is not altogether easy to establish that composer's attitude to classicality. The Symphony suggests an ironic Mozarteanism; but the music is full of jollity, and Mr. Rodzinski and his orchestra made the most of it. Both the suite from Stravinsky's "L'Oiseau de Feu" and the Fifth Symphony by Tchaikovsky were vehicles for the projection of those attributes which are so distinctly Mr. Rodzinski's own. Although the conductor is a Pole, he is particularly notable for his comprehension of the heat, the emotional exuberance, the fiery impulsiveness of the Russian school. Under his baton the orchestra offered one of the most flaming readings of Stravinsky's score that has been heard here in recent years. Nor was Mr. Rodzinski's performance of Tchaikovsky's symphony less incandescent.

The third concert (Aug. 1) depended largely upon Beethoven and Mendelssohn for its effectiveness. The first-named master was represented by the overture to "Egmont," and the Symphony No. 5; the latter by the Nocturne and Scherzo from the incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." No one who has sat under Mr. Rodzinski's ministrations would have expected a tame perception of Beethoven's scores. The visitor perceived clearly that the symphony in particular was great drama, and he swept the orchestra with him into a keen realization of it.

* * *

The concert closed with a piece that surely was designed for a summer evening's program. Jerome Kern's so-called Scenario from "Show Boat" may not be high art, but it contains some admirable tunes—too many of them, perhaps—and both the conductor and his players ran through them with zest.

Interest was given to the closing concert (Aug. 2) by reason of the inclusion of two novelties—a Polish Rhapsody by Alexander Tansman, and a Bohemian Dance Suite by Smetana. Mr. Tansman's rhapsody proved to be a well-made composition which, composed in 1940, was intended "to reflect the emotional ordeal of the Polish people during and after the battle of Warsaw." It must be said, however, that there did not appear to be much of the nationalistic spirit in the piece, and even the polonaise-like rhythm which pervaded much of it did not seem to be particularly Polish.

John Gielgud's Macbeth

By Percy Allen

London

When, some years ago, John Gielgud played Macbeth at the Old Vic., with Martita Hunt as his leading lady, I experienced one of the strongest dramatic thrills of my life; and so, I think, did Mr. Knobloch, the dramatist, who was by my side. The house, on that occasion, rose at the two leading players and gave them a not-to-be-forgotten ovation.

Now, at the Piccadilly Theater, Mr. Gielgud, with the additional cares of production upon him, though not repeating that triumphant success, is giving pleasure to enthusiastic audiences, and is being watched for three hours with the comforting assurance—not always to be had in present-day Shakespearean productions—that the whole difficult business is being successfully got through by a company which knows its work, under the guidance of a producer who also knows his.

All great Shakespearean tragedies are written "larger than life," and should be so acted. But although Mr. Gielgud brought again to Macbeth those qualities which have so much endeared him to the English public as a Shakespearean actor, one felt that he was, on this occasion, from the first, portraying the part too hysterically, and failing to emphasize enough the virile proclivities of Macbeth, the warrior who wins the golden opinion of Duncan's court. Gielgud was rarely quite big enough in the part; moreover, a too nervous interpretation detracts inevitably from the effect of the exalted poetry which is put into the usurper's mouth.

Miss Gwen Ffrancon-Davies was a surprising choice for Lady Macbeth, because one has always most enjoyed her acting in restrained, atmospheric parts, such as Masha, in "The Three Sisters." Yet this new Lady Macbeth was satisfying up to a point, in that she fully understood her lines, and was technically competent. Miss Davies's limitations are not intellectual. It is physically and dynamically that, in so exacting a role, a clever actress's deficiencies become apparent. Mr. Gielgud may possibly have a little toned down his own performance to match hers; but while enjoying the presentation of the tragedy as a whole I found myself murmuring several times, "Larger, please, larger!"

The company is thoroughly competent, particularly in the dramatic episodes. I enjoyed the very human Banquo and Macduff of Messrs. Leon Quartermaine and Francis Lister, and thought that Tarver Penna's First Murderer was about the most impressive I could remember. There are no unimportant parts in Shakespeare.

I have left until the end the bonnes bouches of the whole evening—the appearances of the Three Witches excellently produced, and admirably acted by Ernest Thesiger, Annie Esmond and Dorothy Green. Movement, gesture, teamwork, and speech were here near to perfection. Every word was audible and significant. At the close of each episode I wanted to rise in my stall and request an encore—and I am pretty sure that the house in general would have approved. Mr. Michael Ayrton, responsible for décor and costumes, has done his work well. The production, from first to last, is dramatic, careful, and thorough.

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Business and Industry

International Confusion Seen In Radio Field

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, told Federal Court yesterday that there was "international confusion" in the radio industry of such "significance" he would be unwilling to describe it in an open courtroom.

Mr. Arnold declined to amplify the statement, but offered to discuss it "confidentially" with the Court. It was made shortly after he had charged that the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone Company and other radio corporations "are now engaged in a new monopoly covering the whole radio field."

The statements came during argument on a Government motion to set aside a 10-year-old consent decree against nine radio and electrical manufaucturing firms which the Government charged had violated anti-trust statutes.

Decree Seen Not Effective

He told Judge Albert B. Maris that Attorney General Francis Biddle believes the decree is no longer effective.

The order divorced RAC from General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., and prohibted the firms affected from claiming exclusive rights to certain radio patents.

Companies involved included National Broadcasting Company, Inc., RCA Communications, Inc., RCA Photophone, Inc., RCA Radiotron Company, Inc., and RCA-Victor Company, Inc.

Mr. Arnold declared "the course of events since then (1923 when consent decree was entered) indicated that the decree has not removed the unlawful restraints of trade and prohibited the monopolies."

He added that the original 14 defendants in the case "together with new parties are now engaged in a new monopoly covering the whole radio field, including television and frequency modulation."

Bruce Bromley, New York attorney for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, strenuously objected to vacating the 1932 decree, asserting Mr. Arnold's motion was a "typically ingenious device to get rid of . . . the defense we could enter to a new suit which he plainly contemplates bringing against us."

Dropped Suits

The Government dropped its suits against five companies when General Electric and Westinghouse agreed to dispose of stockholdings in those firms.

Counsel for the other corporations also objected to dismissal of the decree. They contended that the defendants had made new license agreements with their customers on the strength of the decree and that the firms would lose millions of dollars if it were vacated.

Mr. Arnold said an investigation in 1940 by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives had "uncovered evidence" which indicated the old decree should not be allowed to stand.

The decree was entered in the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Del. Judge Maris, a member of the third circuit court of appeals, was especially assigned as a district judge to consider Mr. Arnold's motion. His decision will be handed down in Wilmington.

Standard Gas Hearing Aug. 13

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set August 13 for a hearing on a petition by the Standard Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of Standard Power and Light, for a one-year extension to comply with an SEC order directing the big holding company to dispose of 16 subsidiaries.

The commission's order of August 8, 1941, was promulgated under integration provisions of the Holding Company Act.

The subsidiaries are California Oregon Power Co., Mountain States Power Co., Southern Colorado Power Co., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Del.), Northern States Power Co. (Del.), Market Street Railway Co., Wisconsin Public Service Corp., Horse Shoe Lake Oil & Gas Co., San Diego Securities Co., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Little Wolf Power Co., Madaras Rotor Power Co., Tri-State Land Co., Securities Corporation General, and Empresa de Servicios Publicos de Los Estados Mexicanos Co. S. A.

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Elected Vice-President, Finance and Comptroller of H. C. Frick Coke Co. and associated companies, United States Steel subsidiaries. Mr. Sweeny formerly was auditor of the company with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Uncontrolled Food Price Rise Boosts All-Commodity Index

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Marked advances in wholesale prices for foods not controlled by the Office of Price Administration accounted in large measure for an increase of 0.2 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of 889 series of prices in primary markets during the week ended Aug. 1, 1942. At the level of 98.6 (prel.) for the week, the index is slightly higher than a month earlier and 10½ per cent above the level of last year.

Average market prices of foods advanced 1.2 per cent and reached the highest level since October, 1929. Price movements for agricultural commodities were mixed.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Changes to Aug. 1 '42 from	
	Aug. 1 1942	July 25 1942	July 1942	Aug. 2 1941
All commodities	*98.6	*98.4	+0.2	+10.5
Farm products	105.6	105.4	+ 0.2	+21.1
Foods	100.1	98.9	+ 1.2	+17.1
Hides & leather	118.8	118.8		+ 8.3
Textile products	96.5	96.8	— 0.3	+11.4
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.4
Bldg materials	110.0	110.1	— 0.1	+ 6.5
Chem & allied	86.4	86.4		+12.7
Housefurnish'gs	104.4	104.4		+ 9.0
Misc commod	89.1	89.6	— 0.6	+ 8.3
Raw materials	100.5	99.8	+ 0.7	+15.5
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.7
Manufact prods	*98.8	*98.8		+ 8.9
Com other than farm products	*97.1	*96.9	+ 0.2	+ 8.2
Com other than farm and foods	*95.8	*95.9	— 0.1	+ 6.2

*Preliminary

Packers Warned Not To Pay High Prices For Halibut, Salmon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared that fish packers buying halibut and salmon at high prices in anticipation of a 15 per cent increase in price ceilings on processed fish are "in for a rude disappointment."

Denying flatly that OPA planned to boost the ceilings, Mr. Henderson asserted that "the practice, now prevalent among processors, of paying more for fresh fish than the processed ceilings warrant is a dangerous one. Failure to cease such activities can result in only one end—namely, heavy losses to bidders."

The normal price for halibut runs around 10 to 11 cents a pound, OPA said, and is double that figure at the present time.

This increase occurred, officials declared, despite the fact that the total pack available this year would be the 50,000,000 pounds to which the United States and Canada are limited under an international conservation agreement.

"Despite the submarine menace, and possibly less boats available, just as much halibut is coming in as in previous years," OPA said.

Salmon prices also are about double normal, OPA continued, declaring that in the majority of cases the blame for the abnormal situation rested on processors.

War Shipments to Go To Least Congested Ports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government told exporters that future shipments of war goods and other vital materials to Latin America and the United Nations would be "directed to the least congested ports."

"It may be necessary to route commodities from ports other than those nearest the point of origin or present locations of materials licensed for export," the Board of Economic Warfare announced.

Exporters were advised to make arrangements with buyers to cover additional costs of overland hauls across the continent if the government export and transportation controls require that shipments be made from Pacific ports rather than from Atlantic or Gulf ports.

"It was suggested," the board added, "that all adjustments be made immediately in order to meet any redirection of shipments without delay or confusion. This procedure will assure the most available shipping space for the most essential goods."

Tobacco Firms Charged With False Claims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — The Federal Government today launched what may become one of the great advertising battles of a decade against cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturers.

Dozens of charges of false advertising, ranging from the claims that cigarettes aid health or give added power to purportedly fake testimonials by famous people are lodged against three companies in two Federal Trade Commission complaints and one stipulation.

The complaints, which cover newspaper advertising, radio broadcasts and other advertising media, are made against Philip Morris & Co. Ltd. Inc., makers of Philip Morris cigarettes, Dunhill cigarettes and Revelation smoking tobacco, and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., makers of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco.

Under the stipulation entered into with Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisivlle, Ky., the manufacturers of "Kool" mentholated cigarettes have agreed with the commission to cease representing their product gives a therapeutic benefit.

Guards Other Complaints

Though the Federal Trade Commission closely guards complaints still "in the mill," indications are that the three actions today mark the beginning of an extensive campaign against false advertising on the part of an industry that has become one of the nation's most lavish users of newspaper, magazine and radio advertising channels.

Trade Commission officials said the complaints issued today had been studied for many months and in great detail before action was taken.

The companies involved will have 20 days to answer the complaints and an opportunity to cease the advertising practices complained of, before legal action is instituted.

The Trade Commission's complaint seeks to knock down one after another of the claims daily heard over the radio and read in the newspapers about tobacco's purported merits.

In the case of Camel cigarettes, for instance, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. was called upon to corroborate or else cease its claim that its product is good for and aids digestion, that medical science so proves and that this fact is backed by millions of smokers; that Camel cigarettes give a "lift" in energy, restores bodily strength and vigor and relieves fatigue.

A practice that the commission objects to in connection with the advertising of Camel cigarettes concerns paid testimonials which the commission alleges "do not present or reflect the actual personal experience, knowledge or beliefs of the signers."

"In some cases," the complaint charges, "the testimonialists not only do not and have not smoked Camel cigarettes but have not and do not smoke cigarettes of any kind.

"Many of the testimonials," it alleges, "are pre-written by representatives of the respondent and signed by the testimonialists without their being advised by the respondent or any of its representatives of the contents of the testimonials; that many such testimonials are false and are known by the respondents to be false and are obtained in sole consideration of the payments made for them by the respondents."

Voice Representations

The complaint also charges that the R. J. Reynolds Co. has represented in its radio broadcasts that certain voices used in them are those of persons named by it and by its representatives "when in fact such voices were not those of the persons so represented by it and such persons were not present at the broadcasts."

In the Philip Morris case, the commission goes after the manufacturer for attempting to push its product through purported surveys "of a group of distinguished doctors for the sole benefit of their own profession." According to the complaint, the findings "were not impartial, the persons participating in the experiments were without training and experience sufficient to make them accurate and scientific and publication of the findings in medical journals does not constitute proof of the superiority of Philip Morris cigarettes over other brands."

In connection with the sale of Dunhill cigarettes the Philip Morris Co. is charged with advertising and labeling that has a "tendency to mislead the purchasing public into belief that the cigarettes are manufactured in England and imported into America.

National Dairy Sales Rise to New High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of National Dairy Products Corp. in the first half of 1942 set a new high record, L. A. Van Bomel, president, announced in a report for the six months period.

Consolidated net income was $5,428,427, equal to 86 cents a common share, against $5,635,680 or 90 cents a share shown for the first half of 1941.

Net sales were $263,808,670, an increase of 32 per cent over the first six months of 1941 and resulting in part, Mr. Van Bomel said, from larger deliveries of milk and its associated food products to the army, navy and other agencies of the Federal Government.

U. S. Railroads Are Expected To Earn $650,000,000 in 1942

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Many Wall Street experts expect the country's railroads to earn $650,000,000 or more for their security owners in 1942 despite heavy war-time taxes and expenses, at a time when many industrial companies' profits are in a sharp decline.

Quick to sense a change in the situation of what financial men have regarded as the "orphan industry," speculators and investors in recent weeks have indulged in a small-sized boom in stocks and bonds of the carrier companies.

Some days in recent weeks railroad bonds have comprised 70 per cent or more of all bond dealings in the New York Stock Exchange, with much of the activity in loans of roads in default of their interest payments.

Rail Stocks Active

Similarly, the stock market has shown recent sessions in which 20 to 40 per cent or more of total dealings has been in rail shares.

Both economists and market men appear agreed that there has been solid reason for the swing of money to carrier securities.

Obviously, it is pointed out, an estimate of $650,000,000 in profits for the roads this year, compared with about $500,000,000 in 1941, may be subject to much revision before 1942 is over.

But, they indicate, the interesting point is the contrast which rail and industrial earnings are presenting to investors and traders.

Last week, U. S. Steel Corp., biggest producer of fundamental war material in the country, reported it had failed to earn quite enough in the three months to June 30 to cover its preferred dividend.

Yet it operated for the period at more than 100 per cent of theoretical capacity. Greatly increased taxes and unusual expenses "incident to the high rate of operations" were the major factors in a big dip in net income available for stockholders.

Other big manufacturers, now primarily war producers, showed similar results—General Motors and Union Carbide & Carbon were examples

But such big roads as the New York Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Union Pacific report wide gains in current net income.

Contrast Analyzed

In partial explanation for this contrast between the profitableness of production and transportation in present circumstances business analysts pointed to these factors:

1. Until preparedness and war came along to boom passenger business by 80 per cent and freight to a new record 85 per cent greater than 1939 levels, the carriers for years had been oprating far below capacity. For many roads the war has meant the difference between operating at a loss and making a substantial profit.

2. The roads, because they usually have large capital investments in proportion to profits, are able to take good advantage of the federal excess profits law option allowing the profit for tax purposes to be based on invested capital and so have not climbed so quickly or far into the high brackets as many manufacturing concerns.

3. The carriers only now are having to cope with the extra costs of operation and maintenance caused by pushing equipment to the limit; many industrial concerns have had that problem for months.

4. The roads had relatively small change-over expense from peace-time to war-time operation, since their job, transportation, is essentially unchanged by the fact of war, except for the additional business they get.

But, railroad experts in Wall Street pointed out, the roads rapidly are approaching, if they have not already reached, the point of operations at which profits will accrue less rapidly in spite of any further gross revenue increase; and many are nearing the mark at which gross can grow little more because of near-capacity operation.

Earnings Outlook

"Railroad profits so far this year are just so much history," one investment expert said.

"I think the roads are reaching the point of diminishing returns so far as profits go."

Considerable evidence appeared to be accumulating to back up this man's views.

Eastern railroads added to earlier announcements by the carriers in the West and South their own notice to shippers that they will use their best efforts to transport all shipments with reasonable dispatch under the conditions prevailing at time of movement; they can not, however, assume liability for failure to maintain the regularity of service heretofore prevailing, or to conform to schedules previously published and now withdrawn.

In addition, the Office of Defense Transport announced start of a nation-wide study for more efficient use of rail motive power to assure that every engine delivers its maximum of transport service.

Taken with other indications of rough sledding, such as crowded conditions at some ports, the possibility railway labor may ask for higher wages before the end of the year and the temptation to push equipment beyond its normal repair time, these new steps may be signals of an approaching upper limit on rail profits, experts said.

Use of Iron, Steel in Mattresses Prohibited by WPB After Sept. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited use of iron and steel in mattresses after Sept. 1, and in studio couches, sofa beds and lounges after after Nov. 1.

Simultaneously, WPB fixed strict quotas on production of bed springs, and prohibited the use of metal in the manufacture of spring frames.

The order will stop production of innerspring mattresses entirely and force bed spring makers to use wood or some other substitute in spring frames.

Under the new restrictions, processing if iron and steel for use in mattresses, pads or pillows is halted immediately. During the rest of this month, manufacturers may use an amount of iron and steel equal to his average monthly consumption of metal during the year ended June 30, 1941—provided it is already processed or fabricated.

Stocks of buttons, ventilators, handles and eyelets may be used until exhausted, but further production of these accessories is prohibited.

During this month and next, manufacturers of coil, flat and fabric bed springs are limited to a monthly quota of 25 per cent of their average monthly consumption of wire for this purpose during the year ended June 30, 1942. The quota for box bed springs is 50 per cent.

Effective Oct. 1, the quotas are placed on a quarterly basis. Makers of coil, flat and fabric springs are restricted each quarter to 6¼ per cent of the wire used during the base year. The quota for box bed springs is 12½ per cent.

Only joining hardware may be used in studio couches, sofa beds and lounges after Nov. 1.

The order does not apply to production of bedding products for the Government or for hospitals and sanitariums.

Am. Woolen Sales Up Sharply; Net Cut

NEW YORK (AP) — Capacity operations and a sharp increase in sales but earnings of only about one-third of last year were reported by the American Woolen Company for the first half of 1942.

In consolidation with the Pocono Company, the company reported net profit of $1,659,401 after charges and provision for $13,000,000 for Federal taxes and $1,000,000 for war contingencies. This was equal to $4.74 a share on the preferred stock, on which there are arrears of $76.25 a share.

In the comparable 1941 period net profit was $4,905,625 after charges and a tax bill amounting to $4,648,635, equal to $14.01 a share on the preferred.

Moses Pendleton, President, said sales increased 45 per cent over a year ago to $96,501,776. Unfilled orders as of June 30 amounted to $109,416,140, assuring capacity production the remainder of the year.

Mr. Pendleton said net profit on each dollar of sales was 1.72 per cent this year against 4.76 per cent last year and that operations in the coming months will be governed more and more by price controls. He said large contracts with the armed forces were now subject to renegotiation as prescribed by recent legislation.

Carnegie Steel Firm Sets Production Records

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A new all-time record for monthly production of iron was set by the blast furnaces of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a U. S. Steel subsidiary, during July. The company reported that 1,458,728 tons were turned out, surpassing the previous high mark set in May.

The company also reported eight other new production marks, including "outstanding performances" in steel making. The open hearth works at Farrell, Pa., produced 90,684 tons of steel ingots, bettering its March record.

Garment Workers Agree To Longer Hours, Less Pay

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A spokesman for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.) announced that members employed in 12 New York City factories have agreed to work longer hours for less pay in the manufacture of 1,200,000 raincoats for the Army.

The spokesman, M. Herbert Syme, union counsel, said that decision to increase the work week from 36 to 40 hours and cut average hourly wages from $1.10 to $1 would relieve unemployment in the New York City needles trades.

New York union spokesmen have said the area was losing war contracts to inland concerns having lower labor costs.

A lower wage scale, Mr. Syme said, will enable the manufacturers to bid on contracts for coats at a Government ceiling of $5.35 each. The manufacturers previously had said the ceiling was too low to warrant bids.

Truman Urges Strict Plan To Allocate Steel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Chairman Harry Truman (D-Mo.) of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee said last evening his committee believed the War Production Board should take "effective steps to reduce the influence of representatives of the largest steel producers in its iron and steel branch."

In a speech over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Senator Truman declared that "we must have steel to win this war and no obstacle should stand in our way."

The committee, the chairman added, believes the entire system for distributing steel should be revised immediately with the War Production Board setting up a strict plan of allocations.

Reese Taylor, who recently became head of WPB's iron and steel branch, is fully cognizant of the importance of such allocations and is urging that immediate attention be given to it, Senator Truman said.

Blames War, Navy Departments

The chairman blamed the War and Navy departments for "absolute failure" to work out during peace times "worth-while" estimates of what their material needs would be in wartime. The Office of Production Management, he declared, failed to restrict civilian activities and failed to increase steel production during the many months it took the War and Navy departments to ascertain their real needs.

The committee found it would be necessary to obtain an increase in production of all basic raw materials and repeatedly recommended to the Office of Production Management that its plans should be based upon a program to insure adequate supply of strategic materials through full use of existing facilities and through necessary expansion, Senator Truman asserted.

"Instead of increasing the steel facilities, the steel magnates, fearful that their profits after the war would be lessened by competition of new steel making facilities, insisted that there could be no shortage and supported their position by referring to the smallness of the orders which the War and Navy departments estimated they would make in the future."

Except in plate and alloy, steel is being distributed through a priorities sytem "in which there is no assurance that the steel reaches the most important users," he said in urging the strict allocation plan.

Senator Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia declared yesterday the Government could speed war production and save "millions and millions of dollars" by junking the priority system, integrating the nation's entire steel industry and allocating orders directly to specific plants.

"I think eventually we're going to have to come to some such system in all defense production," Senator Kilgore told a reporter, after making the suggestion at a session of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee.

Would Utilize Small Mills

The plan would permit full utilization of the facilities of small finishing mills, he said, adding that some of them are now working far below full capacity.

Under Senator Kilgore's proposal, a manufacturer needing 1,000 tons of structural shapes would present his requisition to the War Production Board. Instead of being handed a priority slip, the purchaser would be given an order to a specific mill for the material, or possibly the order might be allocated to two different mills. The mills also would get a copy of the order, Mr. Kilgore explained, and because they would not have excessive backlogs, could immediately give the order their full attention.

William A. Hauck, chairman of the clearance committee of the War Production Board's iron and steel division, testified that five completely integrated steel plants are under construction. Such plants make steel products literally from below-the-ground up, starting by refining the ore.

Senator Kilgore said he thought it very wasteful to build such plants, when the nation from Indiana to the Atlantic seashore was dotted with finishing mills which could do part of the work and which now are not working full time. He suggested that blast furnaces be built in the vicinity of existing mills, or that ingots be allocated from a central point.

John F. Budke of Franklin, Pa., vice-president of the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, declared that small steel firms were being denied orders. He said during the first half of this year, the Government had ordered only 820 tons of steel from his firm, and asked that the Government "investigate the operations of its agencies in the steel business."

State, Municipal Financing At Six-Year Low for July

NEW YORK (AP)—July state and municipal financing of $47,670,925 was the lowest aggregate for that month since 1936, the Daily Bond Buyer said, and compared with $151,609,987 in July, 1941, and a 10-year high of $178,061,256 in the like 1940 month.

A total of $390,841,468 for the first seven months of 1942 represented a decline to less than half of the $886,392,388 recorded in the like 1941 period.

Personnel Director

R. F. Ahrens

Appointed director of personnel for United Air Lines, succeeding Thomas B. Marshall. Mr. Ahrens entered the employ of United Air Lines in 1928.

Kaiser Given WPB Approval on Cargo Planes; Navy Dubious

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—With the War Production Board's blessing—and the Navy's skepticism—a West Coast shipbuilder who never constructed a plane in his life was off today to start building a fleet of 500 huge 70-ton flying boats.

Expressing confidence that the first of the big planes would be completed 10 months after production drawings are ready, Henry J. Kaiser left Washington last night with a record of selling in nine days his idea for building big aircraft in his shipyards.

While WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson gave Mr. Kaiser the go ahead for construction first of 100 cargo planes of the "Mars" type, a WPB official who asked to remain anonymous, declared the Navy had "been reacting all afternoon" to the situation.

The Navy, he added, was skeptical that the program could be accomplished by Mr. Kaiser since he is a shipbuilder and has not been building planes.

But Mr. Nelson, a source close to the matter said, was determined to sign a commitment, himself, if the Navy refused. His wartime powers authorize him to direct that contracts be placed by other government agencies.

Mr. Nelson told reporters, however, that Mr. Kaiser must demonstrate before he starts construction that his program will not interfere with combat plane production by draining materials, machinery or equipment.

SEC Approves Plan To Dissolve Units Of Midland United

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved a voluntary plan for the dissolution of the Traction Light & Power Co. and the Shirley Realty Company, both subsidiaries in the Midland United Company system.

To effect the dissolution, Midland will acquire all traction assets, consisting of $64,000 cash and 17,906.19 common shares of Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., also a United subsidiary. In consideration, Midland will surrender all of Traction's 500 outstanding common shares, $100 par value, and $288,550 in notes.

Traction assets will be pledged by Midland to Commonwealth Subsidiary Corporation, People's Gas, Light & Coke Co., and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois as collateral in place of Traction's capitalization.

Midland also will sell 1,012.61 common shares of Shirley Realty and Shirley notes of $1,850 to Indiana Industrial Land Company, another Midland unit, for $23,667 cash. Indiana Industrial then will own all of the capitalization of Shirley and proposes to acquire Shirley assets, consisting of real estate and mineral rights, before dissolving the realty firm.

Electrolux Shows Sharp Decline in Quarter Net

NEW YORK—Electrolux Corporation, manufacturers of vacuum cleaners, reported net profit, after providing for Federal income tax, for the three months' period ended June 30, 1942, of $53,906, equivalent to 5 cents a share on 1,237,500 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with a net profit of $460,506 or 37 cents a share, for the like 1941 period.

Net profit, after Federal income tax provision and special reserve, for the six months ended June 30, 1942, amounted to $245,683 or 20 cents a share, compared with $893,422, or 72 cents a share, for the corresponding 1941 period.

Schram Urges Capital Gains Modification

WASHINGTON (AP)—The opinion that the Government could not depend on voluntary bond purchases for war financing after this year was expressed before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday by Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) asked the witness if he believed it would be "safe" for the Government to rely on a system of financing by which only $12,000,000,000 yearly would be raised by the voluntary purchases of bonds while the commercial banks were putting up about $30,000,000,000,- to buy other types of bonds.

"Perhaps you can finance this operation by voluntary purchases for this year," Schram said, shaking his head thoughtfully, "but I can't see how it can be done until the end of the war."

The Stock Exchange president urged the committee to cut to six months the holding period after which lower taxes are imposed upon capital gains. The pending tax bill, as approved by the House, stipulates a 15-month holding period. Mr. Schram contended the lower figure would increase stock transfers and provide the Treasury with substantial additional revenue, even if tax rates were reduced as he and other witnesses argued they should be.

Appearing for the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, John W. Hooper urged the committee to permit corporations to hold back part of their profits for immediate reinvestment in the business. If they elected to follow this course, they would be allowed to pay one-half of their taxes in cash and defer payment of the remainder until after the war.

Mr. Hooper called for a 5 per cent retail sales tax, proposed an additional $1,200,000,000 reduction in the government's non-war spending, and labelled the 90 per cent excess profits tax rate of the House-approved bill "absolutely ruinous" to corporations.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States criticized the House bill in its periodical, the Washington Review.

Declaring that business men fear the measure would "dangerously cripple the enterprise system" through higher taxes on corporation earnings, the chamber urged the adoption of a general retail sales tax designed to distribute the war cost "equitably throughout the entire population."

The chamber said it would present detailed tax recommendations to the Senate committee on Aug. 12.

War Effort Seen Hit by Increasing Demand on Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brigadier General Charles P. Gross, chief of the new Army Transportation Corps, said the nation's war effort faced increasing handicaps because of mounting demands on the railroads.

"The railroads have about used up their reserves of equipment and are aproaching a rather serious and even critical condition," General Gross told reporters.

"This year will see 34 per cent more ton miles of freight movements than in 1929 and 48 per cent more than 1918, the peak year of the first world war.

"Right now the railroads are using some 1,200 locomotives to haul oil which were available for other movements last year."

General Gross complained at a press conference that new equipment had not kept pace with war demands but expressed confidence the situation eventually would be relieved.

Creation of the Transportation Corps, a counterpart of similar agencies of 1918-19, was announced Thursday by the War Department.

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Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
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Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	100,000
Previous day's sales	212,250
1942 volume to date	61,622,478
1941 volume to date	84,934,469

Stock Market Steady; Trade Near Standstill

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The stock market maintained its equilibrium today notwithstanding the continued lack of real bullish news.

Selling, light at the start, dried up to virtually nothing near the final hour and a smattering of modest plus signs was in evidence.

The fact that further depressing developments on the southern Russian battle fronts failed to touch off important liquidation again was viewed as highly encouraging by market analysts who were beginning to believe the list was pretty well sold out. Buying, however, was particularly timid partly because of the usual tendency to limit commitments over the week-end.

Among stocks American Locomotive preferred was up a point on its initial sale. Minor advances were posted for Standard Oil (N. J.), Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Union Carbide, Air Reduction and American Can. Occasional falterers included Santa Fe, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, American Telephone and United Aircraft.

Rail Bonds Active

Activity centered in the rail bonds in today's quiet and narrow market.

Trends were not uniform in the carrier loans and prices swung rather erratically, without much apparent motivation.

As the final hour of the short session started U. S. governments had not scored a single sale on the big board and were almost static in the over-counter market, though the tone there was a little easier for some of the long maturities.

Among foreign dollar loans Argentine "February" 4s of '72 dipped a shade along with Brazil 8s, while Australia 5s of '57 edged higher.

City of New York 3s were active but unchanged. Turnover among rails, with small changes either way, was concentrated largely in such issues as Southern Pacific 3¾s, Wabash 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F."

U. S. Synthetic Oil Research to Follow Along German Lines

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute said that the United States Bureau of Mines would direct research activities into synthetic oil production methods along the lines followed in Germany so extensively that it constitutes that country's principal oil supply.

The Fischer-Tropsch process will be used. It produces liquid motor fuels from coal and was said to have a number of advantages over the modified Bergius hydrogenation process, including separating a number of fuel and lubricant products directly and utilization of much smaller plants.

The Bureau of Mines experiments, made possible by congressional action, followed reports of the development of large-scale manufacture of synthetic fuels in Germany. Both the Fischer-Tropsch process and the modified Bergius hydrogenation method produce between 250 and 300 gallons of liquid products from four to five tons of coal.

Local Governments Cut Costs 6 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—While Federal expenditures have almost doubled since 1938 and state spending increased 10 per cent, local governments have cut their costs 6 per cent, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported.

The federation said its analysis showed that federal, state and local governments in their 1941 fiscal periods spent more than $24,000,000,000, a 34 per cent increase over 1938. National defense costs, quadrupling in the preparedness period, accounted for the bulk of the increase, the federation added.

Largest public expenditures for 1941, next to defense outlays, were for health and welfare programs, including relief and social security payments. In this field federal expenditures totaled $2,475,000,000, while states spent $1,261,000,000, and local governments $618,000,000.

Chain Store Sales

By the Associated Press

Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported July sales of $42,520,745: a decline of 12 per cent from $48,304,952 in July, 1941. Sales for the first six months of the company's fiscal year totaled $293,187,708, down 1.6 per cent from $298,089,594 in the same months last year.

Sales of F. W. Woolworth Co. in July amounted to $31,705,460, an increase of 12 per cent over $28,398,049 in that month last year. Sales for the first seven months totaled $216,603,708, up 15½ per cent from $187,433,000 a year ago.

McCrory Stores Corp. reported July sales of $4,503,824, an increase of 14 per cent over $3,947,909 in that month last year. For the first seven months sales totaled $30,805,159, a gain of 18 per cent over $26,053,384 last year.

G. C. Murphy & Co. reported July sales of $5,775,238, an increase of 16 per cent over $4,971,125 in the like 1941 month. Sales for the first seven months amounted to $38,414,398, up 23 per cent from $31,184,214 a year ago.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅜
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	43	43	43	A'g 6
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 7
20¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	A'g 7
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
22¾	16	Alleg L S1.20e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 5
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4¼	4	4	A'g 4
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	130½	130½	130½	A'g 7
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	13	13	13	A'g 5
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	2	5	5	5	A'g 6
81	6	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal-L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	53½	53½	53½	A'g 7
23⅜	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Air 1½g	2	37	36½	36½	
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	A'g 7
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24¼	24	24	— ½
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	163½	163½	163½	A'g 6
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57½	57½	57½	A'g 7
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 7
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	— ⅛
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1½e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 7
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tit	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	4	4	4	A'g 6
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 25
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 7
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 5
28¼	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2⅛	2	2	A'g 4
32	5½	Am-H SS 1½e	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 6
23	12	Am Hide&Lea	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 4
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½gk	2	79¾	79	79¾	+ 1¾
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 5
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅜k	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	5	14⅛	14	14	A'g 7
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	A'g 7
12	9½	Am R M .70e	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅝	4¾	Am Saf R ¼ae	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 7
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	32⅛	33½	33½	+ ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 6
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	2	86½	86¼	86½	Jul 27
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	117	116¾	117	+ ⅜
45¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾ae	5	42¾	42½	42½	A'g 6
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	5	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	A'g 7
140⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135¾	133¾	133¾	A'g 7
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	7	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114	114	114	Jul 30
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42	42	42	A'g 6
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 5
76⅜	52½	Am Wool pf 4k	4	54	52½	52½	A'g 7
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Zr pf33¼k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	3	25⅜	25½	25½	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 7
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½ae	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32	32	32	A'g 7
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	2	108	108	108	A'g 5
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 7
67½	51	Arm pr pf43½k	1	53	53	53	A'g 7
66	50	Arm Til pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 5
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	A'g 7
77½	61½	Asso DG1pf 6	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 24
63	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60½	60½	60½	A'g 1
26½	20	Associates 1 2	5	21½	21½	21½	A'g 7
42¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	8	41½	41¼	41¼	— ½
70	60⅜	At T&SF pf 5	11	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	A'g 7
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	A'g 6
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	A'g 4
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½ae	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
5⅛	3⅛	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 7
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	2⅛	2	A'g 3
4⅛	¾	Aviat Co .10e	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

B

14⅞	9¾	Baio Loco ct	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	A'g 7
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 7
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
18⅜	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	— ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅜e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 7
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	A'g 7
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7⅞	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16¾	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 7
39⅜	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	2	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Bent T L .77e	2	13	13	13	A'g 5
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 7
66	43½	Beth Stl 4½e	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
121	100	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	+ ½
24	13¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	22	22	22	
15¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16	16	16	A'g 7
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 6
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau¼e	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	A'g 5
21⅛	13⅜	Boeing Air 1e	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	A'g 7
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14½	14⅜	14½	A'g 7
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	1	20½	20⅛	20½	
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e		25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	A'g 4
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
18½	15	Brewing C ½ae	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 24
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	1	8	8	8	A'g 7
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 7
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	2	7⅝	7½	7½	A'g 5
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 6
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Budd Mfg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 7
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(1½e)	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	A'g 6
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
19¼	14½	Burlin M 1.40	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 6
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 25
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	2	8	8	8	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5	Butler Br 60a	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 7
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 1
3⅞	2⅜	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 6
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ½ae	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 6

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 7
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	14	6¼	6	6	A'g 7
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½ae	14	14¼	14	14	A'g 5
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	32	32	32	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¼	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
72	54¼	Case (JI)(7g)	2	65½	68	65½	A'g 4
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
21¾	15	Celanese 1e	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	6¼	Celotex Cp ½	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾ae	2	16½	16½	16½	A'g 4
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 6
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR Nu	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18	11	Cen Violin 1e	1	12	12	12	A'g 6
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2 1/16	2⅛	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	30	30	30	A'g 6
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 7
19	15	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	17	17	17	A'g 6
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 25
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 29
26¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	5	31	30⅞	31	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 5

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5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 7
4¾	1¾	Chi Gr West	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	3	11	10⅞	11	A'g 7
5⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	5½	½	5½	A'g 7
17½	12½	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	A'g 7
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 28
¾	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 4
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 7
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 24
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	3	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
10⅜	⅛	City I&F 1.20	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 7
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
24½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	2	31½	31	31½	A'g 6
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
26½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾ae	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼ae	3	76½	76¼	76¼	A'g 7
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 4
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	12	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	A'g 4
13⅛	15½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 4
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 3
13¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 7
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	A'g 7
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾a	1	30	30	30	A'g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	5	73	73	73	A'g 7
22⅜	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	4	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	14	26¾	26½	26½	A'g 7
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .80e	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¾e	2	18½	18½	18½	
7⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	A'g 7
33⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 5
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	85½	89½	85½	A'g 6
13½	11⅜	Container ¾ae	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 6
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 6
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 31
28	21½	Cont Can(3¼e)	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
81¾	61¼	Cont D F ⅜ae	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	A'g 6
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	6	39	39	39	
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼ae	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
19⅞	12½	Cont Steel ½ae	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
12½	8½	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 5
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 6
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 29
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	15	15	15	A'g 6
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 5
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	4	36	35	35	A'g 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 6
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	4	26½	26⅜	26½	A'g 7
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	4	64½	64	64½	A'g 7
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼ae	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 6
82⅛	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	A'g 6
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Packe	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
18½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 7
⅞	⅛	Curtis Publish	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	12	Curt p pf1.35k	2	13¼	13	13¼	
9⅜	5⅞	Curtiss-W (1)	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	3	20½	20½	20½	
17¾	1 ⅜	Cutler-H .60e	1	15¼

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Farm Output Seen Reaching Record Goal

CHICAGO (AP) — The nation's first wartime agricultural production goal, calling for the greatest American farm output on record to meet United Nations' food demands, is likely to be achieved, an analysis by livestock, produce and grain trade experts indicated.

The 1942 output of some commodities may fall slightly below that sought under the program assigned farmers shortly after Pearl Harbor, while some goals are being exceeded.

At least, the American agricultural production machine is over the hump in its effort this year. Farmers have been greatly aided by unusually favorable weather, except in a few sections, and crop damage has been at a minimum. Furthermore, fields and pastures throughout most of the nation now are in good condition because of excellent precipitation to continue the drive toward even greater production in 1943. New agricultural goals are expected to be announced soon.

The accompanying table shows actual agricultural achievement this year compared with the goals established early in the season. In the case of crops, acreages now standing for harvest are given and in many instances high yields to a large extent will make up for smaller acreages than last year or failure to reach acreage goals assigned. As a result, actual production may be near or better than last year.

In the case of milk and egg production as well as livestock slaughter, approximate achievement for the first six months is shown. By doubling these figures a rough estimate of output for the full year is available, although this does not hold true in some cases of seasonally smaller production the last half of the year.

	1942 Goal	1942 Achievem't	1941
Milk, billion pounds	125	62.1*	116.5
Eggs, billion dozens	4.2	2.4*	3.7
Hogs, million head slaughter	83	40.3*	72.5
Cattle, calves, slaughter	28	13.5*	25.9
Sheep, lambs, slaughter	22.9	11.5*	22.6
Corn, million acres	92.5-95	89.5	86
Cotton	25	24	27.3
Wheat	55	50.5	51.8
Rice	1.3	1.4	1.2
Dry beans	2.6	2.2	2
Soy beans	9	14.2†	5.8
Flaxseed	4.5	4.4	3.2
Peanuts	5	4.8	2
Potatoes	3	2.8	2.7
Oats	40	38	38
Barley	16	16.7	14
Rye	3.5	3.8	3.4
Grain Sorghums	10	15	8.9

*For six months only. †Not all may be harvested for beans.

Retail Sales Volume Continues to Hold Below a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase in retail sales during the past week, compared with the previous week, was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., which credited August promotions with stimulating business.

Volume continued below last year's wave of advance buying, which was estimated at 25 per cent above comparable 1940 figures.

"An estimated decline of 5 to 10 per cent this year leaves volume well above other recent years despite the conservative buying, increased savings and greatly restricted supplies of hard goods and credite," the mercantile agency reported.

In wholesale quarters sales were reported better than had been expected although conservative purchasing continued to be the rule. Smaller retailers increased budgets in expectation of more customers as a result of travel restrictions, war-time industrial booms or high farm incomes, the survey showed.

By regions, the week's dollar volume was spotty. In the southwest the range was up 1 per cent to down 5 per cent, the northwest up 1 per cent to down 3, Pacific Coast up 5 to down 3, and decreases were: East 7 to 14 per cent, New England 4 to 10, Middle West 5 to 8 and South 1 to 5.

Coca-Cola Net Off Sharply in Quarter

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — The Coca-Cola Company reported net earnings, before allowance for income taxes, of $14,351,190 for the three months ended June 30, as compared with $16,675,727 during the same period of 1941.

The board of directors also authorized a dividend of 75 cents per share on common stock, payable October 1 to stockholders of record September 12.

Net earnings applicable to common stock, after Class A dividends and all charges, were $6,834,190 for the second quarter compared to $9,162,727 during the corresponding 1941 period. For the first half of 1942 net earnings applicable to common stock were $11,033,387 compared to $15,107,511 for the comparable 1941 period.

'Iron Wire' to Replace Much Needed Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—The use of "iron wire" by electric utilities, in place of the copper that has become vital to war, was reported by the service organization of Electric Bond & Share Co.

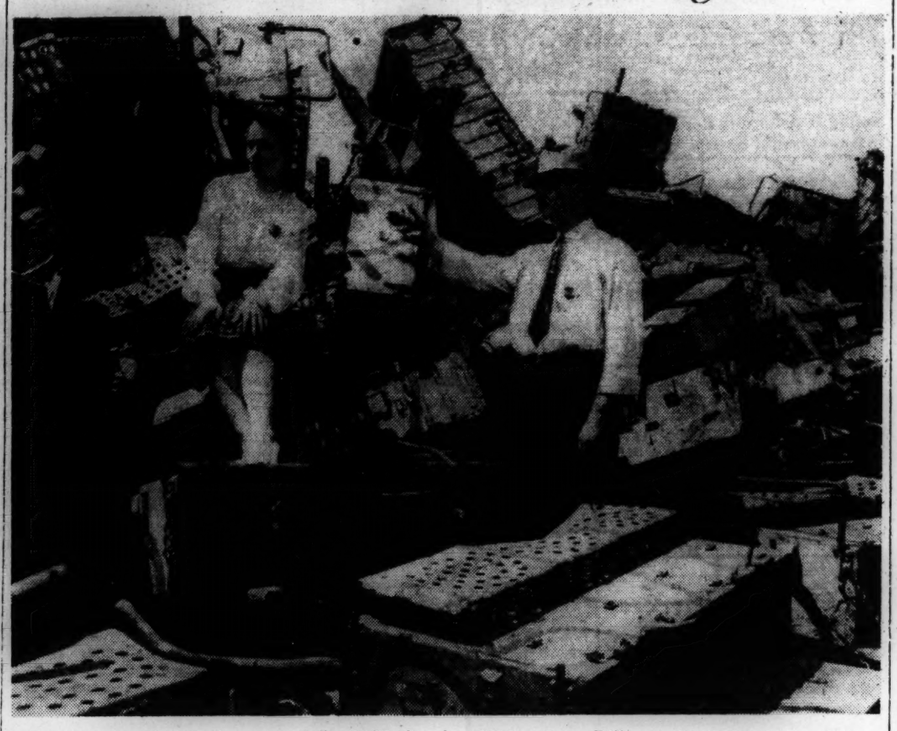
One form was described as actually triple strands of steel, twisted like cord.

"It carries electric energy only about one-tenth as readily as copper," the report said, "but copper is needed for ammunition these days and iron wire serves suitably at thousands of points as lead-ins to consumers from standard copper main circuits.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum

NEW YORK (AP) — Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. reported for 26 weeks ended July 4 net profit of $507,571, equal to 35 cents a common share, against $213,440, or 13 cents a share on the same basis, in the like weeks of 1941.

World War I Caissons Roll Again



Into the open-hearth furnaces at South Works, Chicago, of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., a United States Steel subsidiary, will go thousands of World War I caissons such as those shown above. J. F. O'Brien, superintendent of Open Hearth No. 4, and Miss Jerry Dillon, a South Works employee, are seen here examining the scrap pile. The precious scrap metal from the old and battered caissons will be used again in the manufacture of the implements of war for World War II.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Fowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Like many other long-established British institutions, the stock exchange has realized that it must re-examine its whole make-up in the light of changing conditions, and seek to fit itself for the post-war period. Older committee members maintain that it is better this work should be developed from within rather than it should be pressed upon them from without, very probably by a government-appointed body only vaguely acquainted with the specialized rules controlling such a complicated institution.

For a long time past, there has been general agreement among stock exchange members that something should be done to inform the public as to the importance of their institution in our national life.

At present it cannot be gainsaid that the stock exchange is generally regarded by the average Britisher as "a vague something" which is more or less like a gamblers' paradise carried on by fortunate individuals who have a number of innocent dupes always ready to provide the stakes. Instead of this, of course, the exchange provides the only existing regular market for a large part of the nation's capital, which is represented in stocks and shares. Further, it is the only center from which the great bulk of government loans so vital for the financing of the war are launched.

Gambling Prohibited

Gambling transactions are prohibited, and in wartime the rule that all transactions must be on a cash basis removes the danger of excessive speculation. On the basis of value, nearly 50 per cent of the securities dealt with on the stock exchange are government loans. Even in wartime, the business transacted averages £10,000,000 a day.

Much has been heard about the abolition of the profit motive and of the private accumulation of wealth after the war. The stock exchange members are, however, acting on the assumption that this country will follow a middle course between the extremes of unrestricted massing of wealth and state control, and that the exchange will continue to play the important role it has played during the past 140 years. At the same time it is realized here that it will take many years before the exchange will again play its role in inter-Dominion and international business.

Among the changes which have been tentatively proposed are those for alterations in the constitution of the stock exchange in order that it may be brought abreast of present-day conditions.

It is suggested that the General Purposes Committee which is now elected for a period of one year should be elected for three years, since the present arrangement is not long enough to allow of consecutive planning and action. In addition, there should be a considerable widening of the duties and responsibilities of its 30 members.

Other proposals deal with the possibility of far-reaching rationalization in the work of the stock exchange. The most important of these concern a scheme for the establishment of a Central Stock Exchange Settlement Department.

Under the existing system each stock exchange firm is a self-contained unit, which has its own full staff and undertakes transactions which could be combined in some central organization.

A great economy in costs could be achieved if together with the Stock Exchange Settlement Department there was also a Trustee Department, and both operated conjointly a broker's office. Office (production) charges would thus be considerably lowered for the individual member-firm, since stamp duties, dividend payments, issues of rights and exercise of voting powers could all be done from a central point. This would be all the simpler if the present tendency for investors to register their holdings in the name of bank nominee companies were to be extended.

At the present time, every bargain done by a firm of any size entails the direct services of an authorized clerk, a settlement room clerk, a ledger clerk, a journal clerk, and in the case of a broker, a client's journal clerk, a name clerk, a transfer clerk, a cashier, typists and a client's record clerk.

Proposals Outlined

A special person might be appointed to watch the development of each transaction from the bargain on the floor of the "house" until the client has acknowledged receipt of payment for securities sold or the documents for Securities purchased, and the account between broker and jobber, had been settled.

Such a system might also concentrate upon eliminating congestion, especially during the customary fortnightly rush periods. A uniform system of book-keeping in all offices would also remove a number of delays which now add unnecessarily to office work.

Other changes deemed advisable by many members include the establishment of a Compensation Fund to safeguard the public against financial loss due to a member's dishonesty; the establishment of a Stock Exchange Charter and the practical apprenticeship and examination for new members; the setting up of an effective statistical service giving data on Stock Exchange investments, etc.

It is also recommended that special attention should be paid to the small investor and the "odd lot" business with the use of a special kind of agent. Any losses which result from this new development should be made good by a wider distribution of profitable bulk investments of the banks and insurance companies among the various firms concerned.

These suggestions indicate that stock exchange members are aware of the need for internal reforms which will enable them to meet new conditions. The greatest hope of their giving practical effect to such reforms is that the stock exchange has been sufficiently progressive to carry out many big changes in the 20 years of peace after 1919.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Final			
Moran Tow Co. pfpf12c	Oct. 1		Sept. 30
Rolls Royce, 20%	Aug. 11		.....
Participating			
Moran Tow Co pfpf 6c	Sept. 3		Aug. 15
Reduced			
Phoenix Accept A	5c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Portland & Og RR	25c	Aug. 5	Aug. 20
Extra			
Phillips T&PA	2½c	June 1	May 20
Sheaffer Pen Co.	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Accumulated			
NH Clk 6½% pf	$1.62½	Aug. 1	July 25
Regular			
Automotive Gear Wks,	$1.65 cum cv pf	41¼c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Cabot Mfg Co	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Crown C & S pf	56¼c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Granby Cons Mining, Smelt & Pow	15c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Kress (S H) & Co	40c	Sep. 14	Aug. 21
do 6% special pf	15c Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 21
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$2 Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Moran Tow Co ptpf	35c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
N Y Bank Trust Shrs, bearer	4 2-5c	Aug. 15	.....
Nu-Enamel	7½c	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
do	7½c	Dec. 30	Dec. 21
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.	25c Q	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Penna Cent Air L pf	25c Q	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Penna Cent Air L pf	31¼c Q	Aug. 28	Aug. 15
Penna Indus Corp	25c Q	Aug. 24	Aug. 14
Phillips T & P B	2½c	June 1	May 20
do A	2¼c	Aug. 1	July 15
do A	2¼c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do T&P A	2¼c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Pneumatic Scale	30c	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Prentice Hall pt stk	75c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Risdon Mfg Co	50c	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Sheaffer Pen	50c Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Sylvania Ind Corp	25c Q	Aug. 24	Aug. 14
U S Envelope Co	$2 S	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 7 pf	$3.50 S	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Van Raalte Co	50c	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Do 7 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Do 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Victoria Bondhldrs	$3	Aug. 7	Aug. 1
Westgate Green Oil	1c M	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Williams (JB) pf	25c Q	Aug. 14	Aug. 14
Woodward Gov. Co	25c Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20

Link-Belt Net $1.32 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Link-Belt Co. reported consolidated net income for the first six months of $1,019,578, after provision of $100,000 for possible inventory decline, equal to $1.32 per share of common stock, compared with $1,307,015, or $1.76, the corresponding 1941 period.

'Tap' Bond Sales Surpass May Total

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Treasury announced Friday night that it had already sold $964,778,800 of its new "tap" bonds, which went on sale Monday morning.

The issue, which consists of 2½ per cent, 20-25-year bonds, will continue on sale for an indefinite period, but already has surpassed the $880,000,000 sales of similar offer during two weeks in May.

Besides $350,600,000 sold on subscriptions filed directly with the Treasury, sales by Federal Reserve districts through Friday included: Boston, $65,180,300; New York, $612,138,200; Philadelphia, $42,864,700; Cleveland, $20,848,500; Richmond, $12,419,000; Atlanta, $3,936,800; Chicago, $40,103,200; St. Louis, $3,633,000; Minneapolis, $13,200,000; Kansas City, $6,937,300; Dallas, $10,610,200; and San Francisco, $16,787,700.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
Wheat:			
Sep	1.17	1.17½	1.11⅝
Dec	1.20¼	1.20½	1.15⅛
May	1.24½	1.24¾	1.18⅝
Corn:			
Sep	.87⅛	.87¼	.79
Dec	.89⅜	.90⅛	.82⅜
May	.94¼	.94¼	.86⅜
Oats:			
Sep	.50-50⅛	.50	.41⅜
Dec	.51⅜	.51⅜	.44½
May	....	.54	.46⅞
Soybeans:			
Oct	1.71⅜	1.71⅞	1.46⅜
Dec	....	1.73⅛	1.47¼
Rye:			
Sep	.65⅛	.65¼	.69⅝
Dec	.69	.69⅝	.73⅛
May	.74⅛	.74⅞	.77⅜
Lard:			
Sep	12.85	12.85	10.15
Oct	....	12.85	10.27
Dec	....	12.90	10.47

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.10	18.18	17.82	17.84	18.22
December	18.30	18.38	18.00	18.00	18.39
March	18.33	18.55	18.17	18.19	18.55
May	19.47	18.66	18.26	18.28	18.66
July	18.55	18.62	18.31	18.39	18.72

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, August 10

St. Joseph Lead Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, August 11

Allied Stores Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Co.) (2:30 p. m.)
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.)
Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Wednesday, August 12

American Machine & Foundry Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Continental Can Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 a. m.)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

Thursday, August 13

Joy Mfg. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Friday, August 14

Copperweld Steel Co. (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd & Com.) (3 p. m.)

Phelps Dodge Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corp., one of the leading copper producers, reported for six months, ended June 30 net profit of $5,532,999 after charges and setting aside $3,200,000 for Federal and State taxes and $250,000 reserve for post-war losses. This was equal to $1.09 a share in the capital stock. In the comparable period of 1941 net profit was $7,014,854 after a tax bill of $3,500,000, equal to $1.38 a share.

El Paso Natural Gas Co.

NEW YORK—El Paso Natural Gas Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries reports a balance for common dividends and surplus, after all charges, including taxes, amounting to $108,712 for the month of June, 1942. This compares with $101,724 in June, 1941, and is equal to 18 cents a share of common stock outstanding, against 16 cents per share for June, 1941.

Liquid Carbonic Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Liquid Carbonic Corp. reported for nine months ended June 30 net profit of $812,497, equal, after provision for four months preferred dividend requirements, to $1.05 a common share. This compared with $1,023,215, or $1.40 a share on the capital stock outstanding at that time.

American Hide & Leather

NEW YORK (AP)—American Hide & Leather Co. reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $840,269, equal to $1.02 a share on the common stock, against $567,922, or 53 cents a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
20 3s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 AbitibiP&P 5s 53	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Am T & T 3s 56	107	107	107
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	91½	91½	91½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90½	90¼	90½
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80	80	80
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58¼	58¼	58¼
14 B&O 95 st C	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝
5 B&O 2000 st D	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
4 B&O 96 st P	27	27	27
7 B&O cv 60 st	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 B&O 4s 58	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
51 B&O S W 50 st	38¾	38½	38⅝
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	108?	108⅜	108⅜
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16½	16½	16½
4 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57¼	57	57
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
4 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20	20	20
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	72½	72½	72½
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 ChGtW Inc 4½s2038	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 ChiGtWest4s88	63½	63½	63½
17 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	13¾	13¾	13¾
9 CMSP&Paj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
16 CM&SP 4½s 89E	39	38¾	39
15 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39¼	39	39
10 Chi&NW rfg 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29	29	29
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
14 CRI&P 4s 88	25½	25⅜	25½
23 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14½	14⅜	14⅜
19 CCC&StL 4½s 76	45¼	45	45¼
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	64¾	64½	64½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	60	60	60
4 Col & So 4½s 80	21¾	21¾	21¾
30 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93⅝	93½	93½
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	91⅜	91⅜	91¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 2½s 70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 CpbaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	28½	28½	28½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Act	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 D & R G West 5s 55	2¾	2¾	2¾
9 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	84½	84½	84⅝
1 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	89½	89½	89½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79½	79½	79¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94½	94½	94½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72½	72½	72½
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	43½	43½	43½
21 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17½	17½	17½
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44	45⅝	44⅝
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	41	41	41
1 Inland Stl 3 '61	103½	103½	103½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	96	96	96
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	49½	49½	49½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	84½	84½	84½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91	91½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
11 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	17⅜	16⅜	16⅞
1 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	40¼	40½	40½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	23⅜	29½	29⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	29¼	30	29¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	30¼	30¼	30¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	30	30⅛
1 Mon W Pa PS 6s 85	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Nash Ch & StL 4s 78	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 NI Tex & M 5½s 54	50	50	50
1 NO Tex & Mex 5s 56C	47½	47½	47½
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	41¼	41¼	41¼
8 NY&Qns E&P 5½s 65	51¼	51	51
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅝	45½	45⅝
9 NYC cv 3½s 52	56	56	56
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	71½	71¼	71½
6 NY Chi & StL 5½s 74A	76	76	76
13 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 NY Conn 3½s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108⅜	108¼	108¼
8 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	39½	39½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31	31	31
1 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40¼	40¼
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Pac G & E 4s 64	113¾	113¼	113¼
6 Para Pict 4s 55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Pen Ch&Det 4½s77	100¾	100¾	100⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
5 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9¾	9¾
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29⅛	29	29⅛
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101	101
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	52¾	52¾	52¾
24 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72⅛	72	72
17 St L S F 5s 50 B¼	16¼	16	16
1 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
55 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	17	17	17
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52½	52½	52½
11 So Pac 4½s 69	52¼	52¼	52¼
19 So Pac 3¾s 46	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84	84	84
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	94½	91½	91½
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64	64	64
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	61¼	63¼	63¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
1 T St L & W 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	96½	96½	96½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	98¼	96¼	96¼
1 Va Elc&Pow 3½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
14 Wabash 4s 71	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
14 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32	31¾	31⅞
1 Western Un 5s 60	80	80	80
2 West Elc&Mfg 2½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	72½	72½
2 Australia 5s 57	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
3 Brazil 8s 41	33	33	33
1 Buen A 4½s 77	61	61	61
1 Canada 3½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd	15	15	15
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	16	16	16
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16	16	16
10 Denmark 6s 42	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Montevideo 7s '52	82½	82½	82½
14 N Sou Wales 5s '57	81	80	81
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Peru 1st 8s '60	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	8½	8½	8½

Total today, $71,000; previous day, 4,434,000; week ago, 2,892,000; year ago, 3,127,000; two years ago, 1,391,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,263,667,600; year ago, 1,332,818,275; two years ago, 969,973,775.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	100	100	100
50	Allied Prod (1a)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	95	95	95
100	Am Box Board (½g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	32¾	32¾	32¾
50	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	95	95	95
100	Am Laun Mche(.80a)	20¼	20	20
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Am Maracaibo	5-32	5132	5-32
100	Ark Nat Gas A	11	11	11
2	Asso G & EI	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Asso G & EI A	1-32	1-32	1-32
300	Bellanca Aircr	2½	2½	2½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1300	Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Bruce (E L) (½e)	12	12	12
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	9	9	9
25	Childs pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Cit Svc pf (3e)	36½	36½	36½
100	Conn Tel & El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	48¾	48⅞	48⅞
100	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	10½	10	10½
50	Copper Range (½e)	5	5	5
100	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cuban Atl Sug (1½e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
70	Draper Corp (3)	59	59	59
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	6¾	6	6¾
200	East Gas & P		¾	¾
100	El Bond & Sh	3	3	3
100	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	41	41	41
100	Emp G & F 6% pf	156⅜	156	156
275	Emp G&F 7% pf	148	147¼	148
50	Emp G & F 6% pf	139½	139½	139½
200	EquityCorp$3pf(¾k)	13½	13½	13½
100	Froedt G&M (.80a)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
30	Gamewell pf (8)	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Gen G&E pf B	82	82	82
100	Gen Invest	¼	¼	¼
20	Gen Invest pf	73	73	73
10	Gen Pub S pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Glen Ald Coal (.80e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Gulf Oil (1a)	30	30	30
100	Hearn D St pf (2¼k)	29½	29½	29¼
500	Hecla Min (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Humble Oil (⅗e)	49¼	49¼	49¼
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Hygrade Fd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Hygrad Sylv (⅗e)	15	15	15
100	Imo Oil Ltd (h⅛)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Indus Finan vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Int S Raz B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Int Util A	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Int Ntl pr pf (3½)	23	23	23
100	Int Home Eq	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	PJacobs (F L)	2½	2½

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
Sherwin-Williams
2016 3rd Ave.
Phone 3-4125

MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

THE HOLLYWOOD SHOP
Exclusive styles at popular prices
Dresses, play clothes, formals
220½ Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES
BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

CORAL GABLES

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

J. D. BRYAN
INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

The Towne Beauty Shop
Where Quality Is a Fact, Not a Boast
608 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 879

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE COFFEE SHACK
220 Hogan Street
Delicious Meals
Tropical Jellies—Gifts
and
Martha Washington Candies

BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
COSMETIC DEPARTMENT
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville Air Conditioned
207-209 W. FORSYTHE ST.
TELS. 5-7612—5-7673

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
MOJUD and
TOWNWEAR HOSIERY
23 West Adams Street

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

THE COPPER KETTLE
Open Year Round
Squab, Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners
On the Ocean Front
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES *Certified* DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

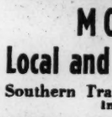
Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	R	P	I	E	S
A	L	A	R	M	▨	K
L	A	M	E	▨	P	E
I	▨	A	▨	S	A	G
T	A	G	▨	P	I	G
E	▨	E	V	A	N	S
▨	S	▨	A	▨	T	▨
S	C	O	T	T	▨	D
H	O	R	▨	U	L	E
A	N	T	▨	N	▨	L
D	E	▨	E	D	N	A
O	▨	H	E	R	O	N
W	I	L	L	A	R	D

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE

Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832. 9 to 12 daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PLAM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Fla.

HOLSUM
BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

Joe N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's *Style* Center

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family—Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO, HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

WEGGIS Lake of Lucerne
HOTEL — Pension Frohburg
Best Situation—Swimming
MODERATE TERMS

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station Every Comfort Moderate Terms
Phone 3200 P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

O. WIEHR-BAUMANN
Kolonialwaren—Konserven—
Putzmittel
Lieferung ins Haus
Tel. 3.12.38 Schönenwerd
(GROCER)

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher
Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz
(PLASTERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus **Bubenberg**

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 61. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
First-Class Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Artistic Hair Work—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

BERNE

BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.-
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AU
MENAGE
PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7
(Linen)

TYPEWRITERS
Calculating Machines
Circular Letters Repairs
O. BACHMANN Passage des Lions

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear. Tailored and Ready-made. Hosiery—Shirts.

W. DANZ
Jewellery — Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

ZURICH

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co.
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorn's
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1846 1 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily — Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—
Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GREENACRE'S
Karwebreenacre & Co Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE PTY. LTD.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488, West St., Durban Phone 20551

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

MRS. M. BOLT
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JOHANNESBURG

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Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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Suits to Measure
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FOOTWEAR
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
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Decorated Cakes sent throughout New Zealand and Abroad
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Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

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QUALITY VALUE
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Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists
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Motors—Generators
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Our Service Is Prompt and Efficient and Our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
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115 Lambton Quay Wellington

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CUBA STREET WELLINGTON

Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

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Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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make this famous store
your headquarters

The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.

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WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH
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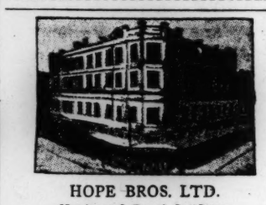
MOST POPULAR
SHOPPING CENTRE

STAR STORES

Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs



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Men's and Boys' Outfitters
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185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

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We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
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CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown
Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

D. J. CONSTABLE

SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
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George & George

DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-163 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

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Importer of
Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N Z

LINDSAY'S LTD.

Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.

THE MODERN
MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Granted Wish

Chicago

The young woman looked through the window at the long veil with its orange blossoms, sighed, and walked quickly away. A few doors down the street she lingered before another window. It was filled with suits. She slowly examined them until she stopped in front of a navy blue one with a frilly blouse. She stood there looking at it thoughtfully, then nodded slightly as if in approval.

At the office that afternoon she leaned back and said to a friend working near, "I saw the most beautiful wedding dress downtown. It's just what I'd like; but you know my situation. There's not much chance of my buying it."

"Oh, now, you never can tell," answered the friend lightly. "Just make a wish."

"If wishing would do it," she laughed, "I would have had it long ago."

A few weeks later the young girl looked at the neatly printed address in the corner of the envelope she was opening, and wondered why this large department store was writing to her. When she read the letter, she gasped, and raced through the letter again: "We are very happy to grant the wish of your friend and to furnish you with a wedding dress and veil."

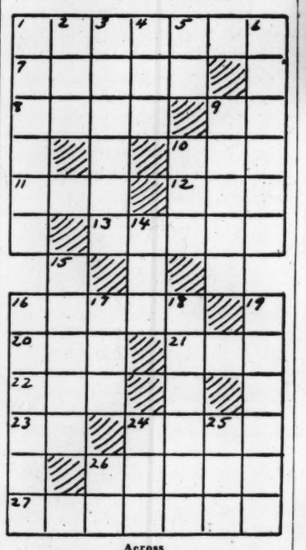
How did it happen? She could hardly wait until she got to the office. To think that a friend had made such a wish for her and that it was granted!

"Well, you see," said her friend, "I happened to hear the 'Wishing Well' program on the radio—you know, the one to which you can write making a wish, and a certain number of these wishes are granted each week. I just thought I would take a chance and write in. Do you know, I didn't even hear it announced over the air? But I'm as happy as you are that my wish was granted."

The story made the rounds of the office, and each time it was told, the hearer's face lighted up.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who were Aëllo, Ocypete, and Celaeno?
7—In fencing, what is a stamp on ground made with the advancing foot?
8—What is a fabric of silk, wool, or cotton, mixed with metal threads?
9—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
10—To droop.
11—What is an end or loose piece of ribbon?
12—Porky is what in the animated cartoons?
13—Who is husband of Nina Leeds in "Strange Interlude"?
16—Who was author of "Redgauntlet"?
20—What is a mountain mentioned in Bible?
21—What is any tree yielding caucho?
22—What creature seeks honeydew for food?
23—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
24—What is first name of author of "Come and Get It"?
26—The shitepoke is what?
27—A noted temperance worker.

Down

1—What is native salt?
2—What State is scene of many of Octavus Roy Cohen's tales (abbr.)?
3—What do you call the boughs or branches of a tree?
4—What prefix denotes "priority of time"?
5—What is plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew?
6—Who is companion of Lady Blarney in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
9—If you emulated Pierre Auguste Renoir, would you write, paint, or fight?
10—Mineral spring.
14—Large tub is what?
15—What is a kind of teacake which originated in Scotland?
16—"The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow." What is referred to?
17—What is a weight of Denmark?
18—What is one of level or undulating treeless plains characteristic of northern arctic regions in both hemispheres?
19—Who is author of "The Vehement Flame"?
24—What is a moray?
25—And not.
26—Hectoliter (abbr.).

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

Brevities

Detroit News: A week or so after an active two-year-old and 200 pounds of sand are placed together in a sandbox, no one knows what becomes of the sand.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Another good way to conserve metal is to reduce the number of pins in a man's shirt from 10,000 to one or two.

Monitor Camera Club's Juvenile Section

James A. Eden, Leeds, England
Bubbles

Mrs. Gordon White, Waban, Mass.
Vital Interest

A Verse for Today . . .

The children of Israel brought a willing offering unto the LORD, every man and woman, whose heart made them willing to bring for all manner of work.—Ex. 35:29

Mrs. K. G. Pohl, Redlands, Calif.
Little White Chief

Alfred A. Alsleben, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Victory Symbol

Did you know that pictures of children attract more women readers than men? According to a cross-section survey conducted by Jack Willem, Chicago advertising man, children's pictures are seen by 69 per cent of women readers and 51 per cent of the men.

In Lighter Vein

Diversion

There had been a heavy air raid on London. Our Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, was walking amongst the smoking ruins of some houses when an old woman came up and greeted him. He asked how she felt after this night of horror. She replied: "Well, there's one thing about these air raids, they do take your mind off the war."—Oliver Lyttelton, quoted by Wall Street Journal.

Wasted Effort

Professor (finishing long algebra problem): "And so we find x equals zero."

Sophomore: "All that work for nothing?"—Alamo News.

Hobby Nobbing

Clay Modeling

By Irving Bacchus

Dabbling in the arts is a hobby which need not be reserved for those individuals who have attended art classes or for persons with special talents, who naturally turn to self-expression through nimble fingers.

Just as the toddling youngster is invited to spread finger paints and exercise his own imaginative avenues the adult should invite himself into similar activities, and—if he chooses—ignore the rules as completely as a small girl playing mud pies.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who has never allowed the responsibilities of high office to rob him of an inexhaustible zest for living, took up landscape painting at the age of 40, and won the respect of art critics!

As a suggestion to you, why not try clay modeling? If necessary the project can be executed on a desk with glass plate, marble top or thick board serving as the working surface. Oil cloth can be spread atop the desk for the same service.

Let's choose a rabbit for your initial venture. The clay must be worked to do away with air bubbles before it is molded. Next the material is smoothed to follow the general lines of the picture you are working by. Fingers are the principal tools for your rabbit making, but a damp sponge, pen staff, hairpin, orange stick and nail file can all contribute in some manner to your efforts.

From the first simple project you can graduate into objects which require the assistance of wires, match sticks, etc., to support slender legs, long necks and the like. From this elementary type of modeling the hobbyist can plunge into pottery, lamp making, figurines and other articles which require the use of additional equipment and methods, and are prepared for permanence by firing.

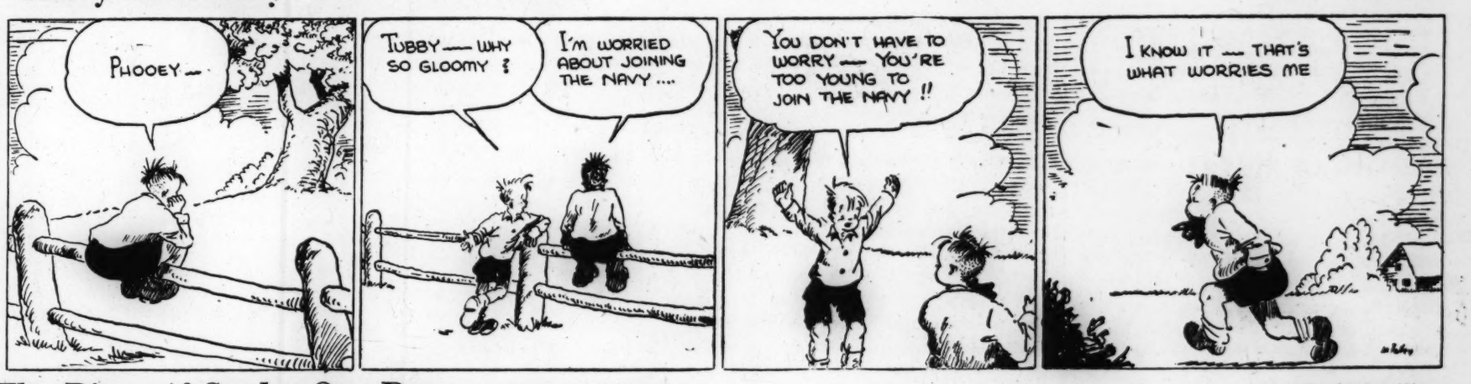
If you need information about an inexpensive reference for launching into clay modeling send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWS ITEM— TIN CAN SALVAGE DRIVE HAS STARTED.

DARLING, DON'T FORGET TO FLATTEN THE CANS
FLATTEN 'EM!? I CAN'T EVEN OPEN THEM
SLIP
COME ON — GIVE — THIS IS WAR!
LOOK, LADY, YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO REMOVE THE CONTENTS
Salvage Collector
FINE WEDDING! NO TIN CANS OR RUBBER BOOTS
CEREAL
CRACKERS
LUNCH
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Future Admiral*

By Le Pelley


PHOOEY—
TUBBY—WHY SO GLOOMY?
I'M WORRIED ABOUT JOINING THE NAVY....
YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY—YOU'RE TOO YOUNG TO JOIN THE NAVY!!
I KNOW IT—THAT'S WHAT WORRIES ME

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Strenuous Day*

By Rodgers

I started off today frolicking with Buzzy-
Then had a good rough-and-tumble with T. W.
BOW!
After which Curly came along and suggested he and I have an ol'-fashioned tussle - WELL—
That was all right with me but, would you believe it, just as I finished with Curly, Ol' Togo came along for a tug-of-war!
Wow! Tomorrow I think I'll start off with Togo and work down to Buzzy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A B-60 Attack*

By The Hagers

"The Te-Wa can no longer boast Of fish," said Ted, "caught off the coast.

That Blighted Buttercup Cologne Has caught the fancy of a drone."

"A drone! You mean the hive!" I roared. "He's signaled them to come on board."

"A sight we'll be, patrolling seas," Cried Ted, "while we're patrolled by bees!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shortages Not Insuperable

Behind the news that 500 foundry workers at Wright Aeronautical have been laid off because of shortages in materials ordered a year ago lies a disturbing threat to American war production. However, shortages of this nature have not reached the dramatic proportions some expected, because in a degree the trouble was foreseen and positive correctives applied.

There have been at least four fundamental difficulties:

1. Expansion of plant, and placing of unprecedented orders, by more or less independent agencies, without due regard to the amount of raw materials available. Thus, the day was certain to come, as it did in the affair of the Higgins shipyard, when there had to be a choice between building new plants or using the limited materials available to supply existing producers.

Urgency—lack of time to inventory needs and supplies and rationalize a coherent, long-range plan—largely explains this difficulty. It is one, however, that need not be repeated. The frenzied days of expansion are over.

2. America was slow in shutting down on non-essential civilian goods. The automobiles that used the steel and chrome are perhaps the most famous example. This was due perhaps in equal measure to business as usual and politics as usual—behind which was a failure of the public to see the danger and a reluctance to forgo normal supplies.

3. The Army and Navy and other war consumers were not completely cooperative in avoiding shortages. There was insistence on aluminum lockers, monel metal plumbing, rubber seat cushions and similar items for which abundant workable substitutes are available. There is little excuse for this. It will doubtless clear up under the exactions of public opinion.

4. The steel industry and certain others resisted expanding their facilities, pointing out they already produced many times the Axis total and insisting they could meet all demands. This is now shown to have been wrong, but whether they could have expanded without losing production during a critical time is not yet conclusively known. That they were influenced by hard experience with surplus plant after the last war suggests the Government should have paid for new plants. How the steel shortage is to be remedied is today one of the great questions of the war production effort. It is complicated by the charges Mr. Higgins has made, and which Congress is investigating, about a "black market."

While it may be discovered that temporary surpluses exist in storage, a mere comparison of estimates of quantities of steel needed for current orders against estimates of optimum production indicates that an overall shortage of serious proportions confronts us.

This points to the conclusion that Americans must now cut the cloth of production to make best use of the material available. This applies to other metals, raw materials and commodities as surely as it does to steel. This means there will have to be a calmer approach to what is to be ordered, a more realistic consideration of what materials are available. This may require the scaling down of some grandiose plans, but still should leave the United States—by contrast with Axis production—in good position to stop losing the war.

Where Skill Outranks Beauty

Officers in the new Women's Naval Reserve will merit a salute of respect from the Nation.

The "Waves" will not be chosen because they look well in blue. If they're blonde and beautiful, that's fine, but it is not a requirement. Brains plus training and experience come first. The girls are being chosen for big jobs—men's jobs. They will receive the same pay, and they will have to earn it.

For the first contingent of girls in blue, the Navy will draw upon the highest feminine technical skill, women with a knowledge of aeronautical, electrical, mechanical, or civil engineering.

The Navy wants girls who can hold their own in the fields of meteorology, metallurgy, electronics, architecture and astronomy, licensed radio operators, lexicographers, statisticians, and experts in many branches of research.

At the time of World War One, it would have been difficult to find more than twenty-five women in these highly technical fields. Today they may be found in nearly all of them. The fact that the Navy calls for "Waves" trained in these professions is in itself a tribute. If it succeeds in obtaining the quota, it will mark a significant milestone in the progress of women.

Habit-Bound Politics

Pursuing a traditional rut in politics, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has again voted to oppose Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for re-election. The Federation rejected him, it said, because of his labor record. Some of the delegates who were skeptical of the habit of fighting Governor Saltonstall privately named other reasons. They declared he was not wanted because he was a Republican and a "silk stocking."

For many years in labor politics here and elsewhere, Republicans have generally been regarded by organized labor as untouchables. But actually the Governor's labor record is in the main one that a Democratic Governor could be proud of.

Twice he has reappointed a Democratic labor leader as Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Despite considerable employer pressure, the Governor has allowed his Commissioner to give notable protection in wartime to the labor standards within his jurisdiction. The Governor has maintained a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration that has proved singularly fair and hard working. The State Labor Relations Commission under his administration has caused various employers to complain it was prejudiced against business. Meanwhile labor officials at the State House, within the period of a few years, have given the minimum wage for women and minors the greatest extension it has probably ever had here under State auspices.

Condemnation of such a record can only make labor leaders appear unreasonable—or as habit-bound as those employers who will vote for anybody who wears a Republican label. The labor movement is coming into great political influence, and many labor leaders need to take a much less narrow view of politics.

The rival wing of labor, the State branch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, regarding the Governor's labor record as secondary, endorsed him on his war record. This seems to us a more statesmanlike attitude, which should benefit labor as well as the community.

Back to Fundamentals

The impact of the war on higher education in the United States has been a profound and serious matter. The colleges and universities have adapted themselves quickly and efficiently to the Nation's vital needs. Less publicized are the lessons already learned by the leaders of the 28,000 secondary schools of the country.

The fact that approximately only one in ten of the high school graduates goes on to higher education indicates the seriousness of the situation for youth. Educators see two grave weaknesses in the system that has evolved during the spectacular rise of free high schools in our twentieth century society. These are two fundamental subjects: mathematics and geography.

Columbia University's recent report indicates that about 68 per cent of college freshmen who took the test for Navy ensigns were unable to pass the arithmetical reasoning test. "The majority of failures were not merely border-line cases, but were far below passing grade" the report states. Since the percentage is based on the results covering candidates from twenty seven colleges and universities, it has significance.

The armed services have discovered this deplorable fact. In their discerning objective tests, the results show that the high schools have not done a thorough job in inculcating fundamentals in either of these fields.

The military authorities have set up intensive training courses to overcome the lack. The high schools are co-operating by curriculum reorganization this fall to place adequate emphasis on these subjects. The facilities of Clark University, an outstanding institution in teaching geography, are being used by the Government to train groups of officers in this needed subject in a war of world-wide fronts.

In almost every field of activity a radical re-testing of values has been forced by wartime needs, and the high schools are no exception. Pre-war days revealed less need for highly specialized skills than demand for a wider spread of subjects; the high schools but followed this lead. With the shift of emphasis to technical skills and approaches, however, the more than 200 subjects offered by our secondary schools are already being given a drastic revaluation. Since a "back to fundamentals" movement, if intelligently undertaken, is wholesome, such self-examination should result in better education for the Nation's youth.

Our Readers Say—

Food Parcels to Prisoners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies was extremely interested to see the publication on your Editorial Page of an article from the French magazine "Voici."

May I call your attention to an error which came about quite naturally in the translation. In French, Voici speaks of "un paquet de onze livres" as the type of parcel sent to French prisoners by the Council. Since the note followed upon an article about a prison camp university, it was only too logical to suppose that this meant "eleven books."

Such is not the case, however. Our organization sends not books, but food parcels to the prisoners; and the expression therefore refers to "eleven pounds." The word for book and pound being identical, this confusion is easily explicable.

The boxes include milk, butter, fish, meat paste, cheese, corned beef, vitamin beverage, hard candies, chocolate, sugar, cocoa and coffee—and cost the sender only $3.

New York — FLORENCE GILLIAM

Children and the War Effort

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heard recently of the enthusiasm one family is showing, in the effort to win the war. Last summer an uncle gave a ramshackle old Ford to the four children, who range in age from eight to eighteen. Recently the car has lain idle. Last week they sold the practically worn-out tires to someone badly in need of tires, for $10. The car itself they sold to a dealer for $15. The mother writes:

> Mary Lee, Joey, Bud and Frances each spent their $6.25 for War Stamps. Added to those already bought at school, these new acquisitions put them well on their way toward a War Bond each.
>
> To me it seems that the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds is one of the most urgent tasks before us. If necessary, we should even be willing to wear old clothes—for certainly if we don't win this war, what we wear won't make much difference!

Boston — P. M. H.

Sending Gifts to Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has come to my notice that a misunderstanding has occurred in regard to the scope of the new regulations concerning the dispatch of private gifts to Britain. Only bulk consignments for charitable purposes are affected by the new regulations resulting from the exchange of letters between the President and Mr. Churchill. Consequently, as far as the British regulations are concerned, there has been *no change* in existing arrangements, and unsolicited gifts may still be sent to individuals by parcel post, whether the gifts are for civilian or service personnel.

HUGH ALEX. FORD
Boston — H. B. M. Consul-General

Aggressor, Not Axis, Powers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my approval of the letter by (Mrs.) Hannah Hultz asking for a better name than "Axis" Powers for Germany, Italy and Japan. Could they not be more often called the "Aggressors" or the "Aggressive" Powers? One advantage, it seems to me, is that these names might help to make the masses in Germany, Italy and Japan realize more quickly that their countries have been the aggressors, and that it is as aggressors they are considered by the rest of the world.

Toronto — VERA H. IRWIN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Playing With Dynamite

The Bookshelf

Russia's Fighting Forces

Very little authentic information concerning Soviet Russia's military strength and equipment has ever been made public. Prior to Germany's assault on its erstwhile ally, about all that was known of the Red Army was obtained from propaganda films showing men and equipment passing in review before Stalin, and from such generalities as the Soviet Government saw fit to release.

Since Germany fell upon Russia, little if any opportunity to see the Soviet Army in action has been afforded the military observers of its allies, and in so far as the public is concerned such conclusions as have been drawn concerning its fighting qualities have been based on information furnished by either or both opponents. Consequently, the information contained in RUSSIA'S FIGHTING FORCES, by Capt. Sergei N. Kournakoff (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50), is interesting and should be valuable provided it can be authenticated.

* * *

The author describes himself as a former White Russian who, by following the development of the Red Army for twenty years, has become convinced that it is a stanch organization which can be relied on to fight for our cause to the bitter end. This is one opinion which has been substantiated by the surprising resistance the Nazis have encountered.

The course of Russian military history for the past 700 years is summarized to furnish the antecedents, some good, some bad, of the Soviet Army. Perhaps because the author has sentimental roots extending back to Imperial Russia, he fails to paint anything like as lurid a picture as could be painted of the disgraceful inefficiency and graft in official quarters which martyred the Imperial Army and sowed the seeds of revolt that culminated in the October, 1917, revolution.

An interesting account is given of Lenin creating a peasants' and workers' army from meager resources, whipping it into shape, and fighting a civil war that lasted five years.

There is a comprehensive discussion of the development of the Red Army under both the Five Year Plans carried out by the Soviet Government. How accurate are the data and deductions cannot be determined at present.

* * *

A chapter is devoted to the Soviet-Finnish affair in 1939-40. The presentation made is radically at variance with the generally accepted concept of the reasons that brought on hostilities, and the manner in which the Russian campaign was conducted.

Soviet strategy and leadership come in for comment, and numerous instances of Russian heroism are recorded. The aviator who made a practice of ramming Nazi planes when he ran out of ammunition deserved all the medals he received.

What this book does not explain is, if the Soviets were as tremendously strong in mechanized equipment and air power as represented, how did the Nazis manage to push their way so deep into Russia?

A month-by-month survey of the war with pertinent observations covering the period up to May, 1942, appears to offer a rosy prospect for the success of Russian arms, and the assertion is made that the Germans had shot their bolt. This prediction unfortunately is not being substantiated by recent reports from Russia, but we can hope matters may yet take a turn for the better.

F. L. O.

North . . South . . East . . West

Revising Our Appraisals

By Frank L. Perrin

In the bright light which seems just now, more than ever, to reveal the worth of the possessions of peoples still unconquered and still little more than inconvenienced by the hardships of war, thoughtful observers finally have begun to appraise these at their true value. Never before, in the generations called to face the present emergency, has the continued and undisturbed enjoyment of all we now so greatly cherish been threatened by enemies from without. We have dealt, at times, by processes easily and effectively applied, with subtle, often vicious, and sometimes stubborn enemies within. Today we are challenged by designing, evil, and powerful enemies from without.

Even those whose wisdom and foresightedness only the presumptuous dare to challenge would not have warned us a decade ago that the dangers we now admit could ever seriously threaten us. We all imagined that our hemispheric isolationism was a sufficient and continuing safeguard and barrier. The view, estimating the then ascertainable power of any potential enemy or aggregation of enemies, was reasonable, even if disillusioning.

Now, not suddenly, but with a deliberate awakening to imposed realities, the peoples of the Western World have come to realize that what they possess they must prove the strength and the courage to protect and preserve. Thus convinced we suddenly reappraise and re-evaluate both the idealistic and the physical treasures whose true worth we have not always appreciated.

* * *

The first and most realistic response to the promptings of patriotism and loyalty is by the youth of the land. Fired with enthusiasm and the zeal which transforms and transmutes passivity into action and enforced conformance into willing sacrifice, the boys of yesterday vie for the opportunities for service in the ranks of heroes. They are enthused and inspired by the unconquerable determination to win. They personify the undaunted spirit of true Americanism, inborn, translated by association and propinquity, inspired by the unhappy experiences of refugees from less favored foreign lands.

We who do not go forth to serve in physical contact with those who threaten and defy us quite willingly repose full trust and confidence in the strength and valor of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. They are proving themselves worthy. But the home front must not be left vulnerable. The line of battle is not defined by lines of troops and guns, or by squadrons of ships in the air or on the water. It is more penetrating, more far-reaching than this. The lines behind and beyond the front lines are less staunch and less dependable in case of unexpected reversal, now or in the near future, because of a lack of universal realization of the inestimable value of that which we possess and what must be defended.

Picture, if you can, the vast domain between the Atlantic and Pacific, the Great Lakes and the Gulf, dominated by others than those who now enjoy its beauties and thrive upon its rich bounty. See Canada invaded and subjugated. Consider the result should subtle influences tip the scales in impressionable and volatile South America. It is unthinkable that the Maine farmer, the Western rancher, or the American man or woman anywhere, should be told how to vote and for whom. The vision of closed and locked church and schoolhouse doors demands of us that we stop, look and listen.

* * *

We in America, in the United States particularly, have been remiss and stubborn in a degree now realized as inexcusable. As a result of this we have surrendered, in vital essentials, the right of self-government and self-determination. But this surrender, if we so decide, is only temporary. The ballot box remains the effective weapon and instrumentality by which these rights may be reclaimed. The elections which we may regret are in the past. Those before us offer new and full opportunity to re-establish any previously alienated right of sovereignty.

As we enter upon this new appraisal of the possessions which are still ours it may be that the temptation will come to doubt our ability and our individual capability to contribute effectively to what must be an inspired and rightly directed mass effort. The opportunity is at hand, in the townships, in the city wards, in party caucuses and conventions, and definitely at the ballot box. Our shortcomings in government, locally and nationally, are traceable directly to non-voters rather than to those who take advantage of every opportunity to vote.

It is the mode, at the moment, to find fault with Congress and the State legislative bodies, with mayors and city councils, with school boards and pathmasters. We complain of being misgoverned. If we are thus misrepresented it is because we have not valued at its true worth the right and privilege to govern ourselves.

The Wide Horizon

Cuba's New Development

By Randall Gould

HAVANA

"Starve Cuba," remarked my American friend of twenty-five years' residence in Havana, "and you start trouble. Start trouble in Cuba and you're starting it all over Latin America."

For this and certain other reasons, my friend believes Uncle Sam should pursue enlightened Cuban policies designed to keep peace and order in this tropic paradise. He sees the American duty as inescapable; the Smoot-Hawley sugar tariff started one revolution in Cuba, he declares, and all that the United States has to do to create more revolution is to give Cuba wrong treatment.

Just now there seem no complaints, or relatively few at any rate. When the United States took the whole sugar crop of Cuba, that settled certain problems. The Cubans got much or most of their money in advance of delivery. But with close to 25,000,000 bags still in storage, they're wondering where to get more bags for more sugar when the next crop comes in. They had planned to get their bags back, but that can hardly be done when the bags haven't departed and are still loaded with the last crop. India can't provide new bags. Some cotton bags may be tried, but, in addition to being costly, these can hold only about 200 pounds each instead of 325.

There would be many other difficulties if Cuba had not done a good deal to get away from the old sugar-tobacco economy. Fortunately the need for imports of most foodstuffs has been removed.

* * *

There is a still relatively new butter industry which supplies all Cuba and provides an excess for export. Logically coupled with this is a beef industry. Most of the common cheeses are made in quantities ample to supply all Cuba. Some of the beef has been going to the United States. Chickens and eggs are plentiful, and there are also turkeys. Ice cream, not so long ago totally unknown, is now seen everywhere.

Cotton is produced, and there is now a textile industry utilizing 25,000 pounds of raw cotton a day. This amount would, if imported ready made up, sell for $10,000; whereas the Cuban manufactured product can be turned out for a base cost (not counting labor and profits) of $4,000. Therefore the extra $6,000 a day represents a steady addition to income and spending capacity.

Natural resources are being exploited, and in addition to iron, gold, copper, tungsten, and other minerals being mined in greater or less degree, the Cubans have developed from sea water a process of making magnesium which is being used in Cuba and also supplied to other Latin-American countries. This releases United States magnesium for war purposes.

The foregoing indicates that Cuba has become considerably closer to self-sustaining than previously, and that Cuba ought to have more money to spend on goods from the outside world to raise Cuban living standards. Both those things are the case. An index on the latter point is the use of electricity. A leading American long familiar with this subject through the sale of electrical appliances says that formerly 90 per cent of Cuba's electricity went for heavy industry; now 95 per cent of the electrical supply goes for household use. He estimates that Cuba now has something between 65,000 and 80,000 electrical refrigerators, and probably a total of around 150,000 radios.

* * *

Part of the reason for this development lies in the enterprise of the Compañía Cubana de Electricidad, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share. This company connected up some seventy-five towns with transmission lines, starting its work in 1923 and pressing it ahead briskly in fashion reminiscent, to anyone familiar with the Far East, of the way Shanghai's telephone company under American control tore out antique British installations and within a few months made the telephone a matter of constant use instead of a troublesome curiosity by installing automatic equipment.

Cuba certainly isn't starving, she isn't as yet much touched by the war, and she is well aware of her reasons for close friendship with the United States. There is talk of Falangist activities underground, and undoubtedly there is something to this, because Cuba still has many Spanish residents with home ties and widespread, quiet influence. Yet it seems impossible to believe that in the final analysis there is the slightest reason to doubt Cuba's staunch support of both the United States and the democratic principle. Cuba today is in a line of natural development which has brought her much and which offers her by all odds the most for her future.

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